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The Present is the Best Time.

THERE is only one opportunity each year of getting advertisements in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*. It occurs NOW. The advertisements in the *Diary* will foster business every business day in 1907. They do this with double effect. Usually advertisements do no more than what they intend. That is what advertisers and the advertising medium regard as the purpose of an advertisement. But announcements in the *C. & D. Diary* "go one better" than this, because they are carefully analysed by our staff and every item in them goes to form a Buyers' Guide, which tells buyers where to buy, and thus enhances the value of the advertisements by bringing business to advertisers all the year round. In November it will be too late to take space in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1907. By that time the *Diary* will be on the way to our unique constituency of buyers in the Colonies, India, and other distant parts of the world. Therefore business houses will be wise to secure space in the *Diary* while the Publisher is preparing it for press.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE CAPSULOID Co. had a big shower-bath on Wednesday, their neighbours above being burnt out (p. 419).

THREE CHEMISTS and a p.m. vendor are among passive-resisters who have been before the justices (p. 419).

THE NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. of Canada is meeting with opposition from the Canadian Drug Co. (p. 423).

THE WIFE of a Plymouth chemist is under remand on a charge of performing an illegal operation on a girl (p. 420).

HINTS ON THE STUDY of materia medica are given by Mr. D. J. Williams in our Corner for Students this week (p. 418).

THE CONFECTIONERS' EXHIBITION now open in London has yielded to a *C. & D.* writer some suggestions for the improvement of business (p. 429).

SOMEBODY is on the *qui vive* in the Stamps Department of Somerset House. We report two prosecutions under the Medicine-stamp Acts on p. 428.

We give a preliminary report of the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in Indianapolis last week, with abstracts of some of the papers (p. 437).

THE DEBATE in the Australian House of Representatives on the motion to have imported medicines inspected is fully reported on p. 424. Some amusement may be gathered from it.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BOYCOTT is "Xrayser's" opening subject, then he twits chemists' associations slightly and proceeds with interesting remarks on the true source of rhubarb, finishing up with reflections on commercial education (p. 431).

WINDOW-TICKET WRITING is neither a mystery nor an exclusive art. Mr. W. R. Robb, as a chemist and druggist, explains in this issue how it is done, and gives illustrations of the results which may be attained by following his instructions (p. 436).

IRISH POOR-LAW MEDICINES as they figure in the Local Government Board's report is the subject of an editorial (p. 433), and the Irish Registrar-General's returns respecting Irish vitality and Irish poisoning cases are dealt with in another (p. 434).

A CORRESPONDENT who has reflected upon the Minor examination gives us the benefit of his ruminations. The results are a trifle startling, especially as he finds that out of every 207, worth that a chemist sells 4s. only covers the returns from scheduled poisons (p. 447).

We are not yet done with Mr. Walter W. Jhonson, the Australian who came to London early in the year and relieved British chemists of about 9007, in respect to Byron gloss for linen. We give some particulars of how he dealt with Australian chemists (p. 434).

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY will begin its next session in magnificent new premises. We have had an interview with Mr. W. H. Chapman, an English pharmacist who is vice-president of the college, and the gist of it with illustrations is given on p. 423.

THE regulation as to Irish druggists' apprentices entering for the pharmaceutical licence examination has now been put upon a proper legal footing, the Pharmaceutical Council having adopted a new regulation to conform with the one recently sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant (p. 427).

WITH the approach of autumn the markets are fairly active, and the improved feeling noticeable lately is maintained. Chamomiles, canella alba, cassia oil, ipecacuanha, and thymol are higher. Cod-liver oil and arrowroot are firmer. The usual fortnightly auction of drugs was held on Thursday (p. 442).

BELFAST DRUGGISTS who took a hand in parliamentary lobbying about the Pharmacy Bill have created a flutter in the Pharmaceutical Council. At last week's meeting in Dublin there was a long discussion about what the Chemists' and Druggists' Society want, but ultimately the matter was amicably arranged, a conference between the two bodies being suggested (p. 425).

DR. DONALD MACALISTER, President of the General Medical Council, in his address as President of the Therapeutics Section of the British Medical Association, appealed to the Canadian medical profession to help in the compilation of an Imperial Pharmacopœia. We print what he said (p. 435), and in commenting upon his appeal present the views of Canadian pharmacists, who consider that they should have an equal place with medical men in this matter (p. 433).

Corner for Students.

Note.—The analytical exercises conducted by Dr. Leonard Dobbin will be resumed towards the end of September.

SCHEME OF HOME STUDY.

By DAVID J. WILLIAMS, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Vegetable Materia Medica.

AS a rule, it is well, in studying a subject, to find out its reasoning side, or to use the argumentative side of one's mind is better than to load up facts without method. With materia medica study the former seems to be impossible. There appears to be no way other than to grind hard and accumulate the various ideas by sheer hard memory-work, but things may be put palatably, and certain linkings and classifications used to make matters a little easier. In order to do this the student must at the outset realise that he has to learn the botanical sources, natural orders, and habitats of the drugs mentioned in the official syllabus. He must know something of the active constituents of the more important, and also master all the macroscopical characteristics of the drugs. With regard to macroscopical characters it must be pointed out that the student is only required to distinguish official drugs from their substitutes. Of course this is made somewhat easier by a familiarity with sophistications and substitutes, but the student need not really know all about these. For instance, *ipeacuanha* and its adulterants may be placed in front of the candidate. It is only necessary for him to distinguish the official article, and to know whether it is a good sample or not. Such materia medica as *aconite*, *belladonna*, *opium*, *digitalis*, *cinchona*, *cascara*, *cannabis*, *hyoscyamus*, and a few others should receive a maximum amount of attention. To start his work in this direction the student will find excellent help given to him in the manual "Drugs" by Mr. H. Wippl Gadd. For the beginner things are put clearly and concisely in this book. He may afterwards follow on with Southall's or Greenish's manual. If the shop in which the student is apprenticed has not in stock all the drugs mentioned in the syllabus, it is advisable to obtain samples from wholesale houses and fit up a cabinet. Many students do this with great benefit to themselves.

The British Pharmacopœia descriptions of specimens are of exceptional value; and every statement concerning colour, shape, fracture, etc., should be carefully and frequently revised with the drug at one's side. The reader should not be unmindful of the value of the microscope in this connection. Dried substances may be rendered suitable for cutting by placing them for several hours in a mixture of glycerin and water (1 in 12). A drop of caustic-soda solution will aid the softening-process, but care must be taken in the application of this or damage will be done to the tissues.

Practical materia medica, as well as practical botany or chemistry, is of far greater value than mere reading of the subject. While noting this, it may be said that the simple extraction of an alkaloid from *belladonna* by alternate treatment with acid, alkali, and solvent, as described in the B.P., will teach the student a heap of pharmacy and materia medica. Many candidates fail in this part of the work owing to the fact that they simply try to get the matter up in detail by crammed reading without endeavouring to reach the underlying features. The estimation of extracts in the B.P. may be reduced to the general rule that the alkali which precipitates the active constituent or alkaloid most perfectly and cleanly is added to a solution of the extract, then the most suitable solvent—*e.g.*, chloroform—is used to extract the active constituent from the liquid in which it has been precipitated. The chloroform is next washed with the acid which makes the most soluble salt of the alkaloid, and shaking-out with alkali and chloroform completes the purification-process. Extraction from the crude drug is carried out similarly, excepting that this has to have a preliminary treatment usually with dilute acid. Such a process as this occupies a considerable space of time as a whole, but each step is often only the work of twenty minutes or half an hour; and it is better to spread it all over a week, carefully noting down all that is done, than

not to do it at all. If one gets up in the morning early for a week or two, he can easily get through all the stages of assaying opium, extract of *belladonna*, and *ipeacuanha*. One can do this frequently during the last year of the apprenticeship, improvising his own apparatus.

It is advisable to hunt up in the text-book the general characteristics of active constituents when one finds them first mentioned. This does not mean that one should worm out the complicated chemistry of alkaloids or glucosides, but that he should obtain a general idea of what they are. Thus students should know that alkaloids contain nitrogen, and are usually considered to be organic derivatives of ammonia. That glucosides are bodies which are easily hydrolised; that is to say, under the action of acids they yield one constant product—namely, glucose—the other being variable; hence their name. Resins are thrown out with water, therefore spirituous solutions of them are alone suitable for administration, unless they are exhibited in solid form. There is with each constituent of drugs some generality of this sort which the student should underline in his mind, and which he will find of immense value subsequently.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Royal Photographic Society's fifty-first annual exhibition will open at the New Gallery, 121 Regent Street, London, W., next week.

A large plate-glass window in the establishment of Messrs. Waller & Riley, chemists, at 17 Bradshawgate, Bolton, was smashed on September 7, through a horse dashing into it.

On September 12, the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.) opened a new chemical laboratory at Christ College, Brecon, an institution founded by King Henry VIII.

An Indian squaw, dressed in the costume of her tribe, caused much comment in Victoria Street, London, S.W., on September 12, where she was acting as a sandwich-woman to advertise a toilet-preparation.

At Salisbury on September 3, George Waters, a groom in the employ of Messrs. Hardy & Sons, chemists, Salisbury, was fined 40s., or one month's imprisonment, for stealing worn belonging to his employers.

The Bangor Board of Guardians have declined to adopt the recommendation of the Local Government Board that the Guardians should supply all expensive drugs and medicines, instead of the medical officer doing so out of his salary.

At Clerkenwell Sessions on September 11, Edward Knight (45), clerk, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour for smashing a plate-glass window, value 25*l.*, at the premises of the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.

At Lambeth Police Court on September 10, William Sleeper was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing a quantity of disinfectants, oils, etc., value 8*l.*, the property of his employers, the Elephant Chemical Co., of Neate Street, Camberwell.

The Shoreditch Borough Council have asked the Chairmen of the Baths, Highways, Health, and Housing Committees, together with the medical officer of health, to inquire and report as to the advisability of fixing a standard for the disinfectants required by the Council.

Two pedlars were charged at Kingston-on-Thames on September 8 with selling lavender in packets without a licence. The Chairman of the Bench elicited from the police that there would have been no offence if the lavender had been sold in bunches, and discharged the accused.

Robert Boothby, of New North Road, N., employed by Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, Clerkenwell Road, has been missing since he left work on September 8. He is described as follows: Age 27, height 5 ft. 7 in., fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, wearing blue jacket and tweed trousers.

At Maidstone on September 11, Edith Geives (16), a nurse-girl, was committed for trial, charged with attempting to

cause a noxious drug to be administered to Vincent Gegan, six months old. The prosecution alleged that the defendant mixed with the baby's milk a quantity of infusion of quassia, and a doctor stated that serious results might have been caused if the child had taken the quassia.

At an inquest held on September 7 at Norwood, on the body of a Mrs. Amer, who died of epilepsy "probably induced by alcohol," the Coroner, in the course of the proceedings, commented strongly upon the dangerous practice of taking sleeping-powders. Had he known earlier of the fact that deceased had been taking such powders, he would have had before him the chemist who sold them.

At Marylebone Police Court on September 8, Gilbert Wallis (23), chemist and druggist, Wolsey Terrace, Edinburgh, and William Scobie (22), of Alva Street, Edinburgh, also described as a chemist, were summoned for behaving in a disorderly manner in the High Road, Kilburn, and assaulting a police-constable. They explained that they had been set upon by hooligans. Wallis was fined 3*l.*, or one month, and Scobie 20*s.*, or fourteen days.

An inquest was held at the City Coroner's Court on September 6 on the body of Robert Stephen Millard (63), whose death was reported in last week's issue (p. 397). Evidence was given to the effect that deceased fell in descending the steps at Moorgate Street Station, and died subsequently in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Mr. Wren, of Potter & Clarke, Artillery Lane, E.C., said deceased was one of their most valued servants. He had been with them for twenty years.—Dr. Berry said death was due to a fracture at the base of the skull, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Post Telegrams for India.

The Post Office have made a useful innovation in connection with the new direct mail to India, which is made up at Dover each Friday night. Anyone desirous of having a late communication forwarded from any part of the Kingdom by post to India may send it as an inland telegram to Dover, whence it will be forwarded as a letter. These telegrams must bear the address of the consignee and the words "Post, Dover" added. A twenty-four word telegram sent under these conditions would cost one shilling for the telegram and a penny postage to India.

Fires.

Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., was the scene, on September 12, of much damage and excitement caused by a serious fire at No. 47, the ground floor and basement of which are occupied by the Capsuloid Co., Ltd. The fire started on the first floor, and, despite the efforts of over thirty fire-engines and the use of a water-tower, the upper part of the building, which was occupied by three firms, was completely gutted. A *C. & D.* man who walked in after the fire was extinguished found the Capsuloid Co.'s premises entirely unburnt, but the showers of water which descended on him inside the offices gave point to the information that the offices were much damaged, and the stock quite ruined, by water. Down below in the stock-room capsuloids, tabloids, and other of the company's preparations were in the process of solution and maceration, and water was coming through from above continually. The loss is very heavy, but, fortunately, is covered by insurance. Although the wholesale and retail orders that morning were very heavy and the fire commenced about 8.30 A.M., all the orders were executed the same afternoon, the company having stock on call, and an office and the despatch-room at the rear of the premises being practically undamaged. The company do not propose to leave the building at present, and business will be transacted as usual. They make an announcement in our Coloured Supplement.

Messrs. John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd., 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., intimate that their offices and warehouses were flooded with water, and ask some indulgence for delay in executing orders and answering correspondence.

A terrible fatality occurred at a fire which broke out at Boston (Lincs) early on the morning of September 10 at the premises of Messrs. C. Cooke & Co., chemists, the Barge Drug-stores. Sleeping over the shop were Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, their two daughters, Gertrude (21) and Eva (16), and a servant-girl. The shop is a high, narrow build-

ing, and the only means of exit, by the front doorway, was cut off. The back premises were also alight, so that the family were imprisoned in the burning building. They appeared at the upper windows shouting for help, and the assembled crowd called to them to jump to the balcony over the shop, a small place filled with plants. Eva, lowering herself from the window-sill, dropped there safely. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke got down a ladder, and the servant-girl jumped into an outstretched blanket, without sustaining injury. Entreaty, however, failed to induce Gertrude Cooke to make the attempt, and, overcome at last by the heat and smoke, she fell back into the burning building, and nothing more was seen of her till her body, terribly charred, was found by the firemen, where it had fallen when the floors gave way. The premises were gutted, and the entire stock was destroyed. At the inquest, held on September 11, on Miss Cooke, her father, Mr. Charles Fowler Cooke, chemist and druggist, attributed the fire to mice gnawing at a match-box in the shop. Finding that his daughter was still in the house after the other occupants had escaped, witness was returning to try and save his daughter, but was restrained by force. The fire-escape, it was stated, arrived too late to be of service, and the jury recommended the stationing of another escape in a public place.

Contracts.

The Mansfield Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. J. F. Dickinson as chemist to the workhouse for the ensuing quarter.

The Durham Town Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Hayton & Co., druggists, Gilesgate, Durham, for the supply of linseed oil.

The Bolton Town Council on Monday accepted the tender of Messrs. W. Priestley & Co., wholesale druggists, of Silverworth Works, for the supply of calcium chloride.

The Watch Committee of the Sheffield City Council have recommended that the tender of Messrs. J. B. Owen, Ltd., to supply oil, paint, etc., for the ensuing six months, for the sum of 92*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, be accepted.

The Holborn Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Mannors & Hopkinson, wholesale druggists, Southwark, for the supply of drugs, and that of Messrs. John Knight & Sons, Ltd., of Silvertown, for soap.

The Gas Committee of the Manchester Corporation have accepted the tenders of Messrs. Hardman & Holden, Ltd., and of the Gas Lighting and Improvement Co., Ltd., for the supply of benzol for the next seven months.

Passive Resisters.

At Melton Mowbray, on September 4, Mr. R. W. Brownlow, chemist and druggist, was one of a number of passive-resisters proceeded against, and an order for the payment of the sum due was made.

Mr. William Mann, chemist and druggist, of Clacton-on-Sea, was one of a number of passive resisters proceeded against on September 10, and an order for payment was made, a distress warrant to issue in default.

Mr. John James Shawyer, chemist and druggist, of 12 Wood Street, Swindon, was summoned, on September 7, for the non-payment of 1*s.*, being portion of the poor-rate, and an adjournment was granted for the overseers to be consulted as to their attitude with regard to the recent decision in the High Court.

Mr. Luther Bouch, patent-medicine vendor, of Aspatiria, was summoned at Wigton, on September 4, for the non-payment of the educational portion of the poor-rate. He asked for an adjournment until the exact legal position was defined in view of the recent West Riding judgment. The Bench, however, issued a distress warrant.

Blameless Hygeia.

The adjourned inquiry into the death of Percy Thomas Banham (21) was resumed at the Lambeth Coroner's Court on September 10. Banham died after taking a quantity of Will's Hygeia Salt (see *C. & D.*, July 28, p. 109), and three other persons who had also been given a dose, after taking a meal together were also seriously ill, but recovered.—Dr. R. S. Trevor, pathologist at St. George's Hospital, who made an autopsy, said the symptoms were compatible with

ptomaine-poisoning. This was also the opinion of Dr. Ludwig Freyberger, the L.C.C. toxicologist. He had been shown the formula from which the salt was made, and it agreed absolutely with his analysis. In reply to Mr. R. D. Muir (who appeared for Boots, Ltd., the makers of the salt), Dr. Freyberger said there was nothing poisonous in the powder. He had made the analysis for the Coroner (Mr. Troutbeck), and not for Boots, Ltd.—Mr. Muir then called Mr. T. F. Harvey, pharmaceutical chemist, head of Boots' laboratories at Nottingham, who said Will's Hygeia Salt was similar in its effect to seidlitz powder and Epsom salts, and was composed of similar ingredients. He testified to the ingredients being free from metallic impurities. When he heard of this death he procured a portion of the tin purchased, and on analysis found that it had been prepared in accordance with the formula, and that it was perfectly pure.—Dr. W. H. Wilcox agreed with Dr. Trevor and Dr. Freyberger that ptomaines, and not the salt, were the cause of death.—The jury returned a verdict of death from ptomaine-poisoning.

Midland Notes.

Miss Taylor has been appointed dispenser to the Wolverhampton Infirmary.

The next Lord Mayor of Birmingham is a chemist and metallurgist, and has made a fortune by his knowledge of these sciences, which he brought to bear on his business as a metal-merchant.

The Birmingham Municipal Technical School classes began on September 12. Formerly classes were announced for chemists and druggists; now they are said to be for pharmaceutical students. Why not students of pharmacy?

At 383 Soho Road, Handsworth, a sale by auction under distraint for rent was advertised last week of "a chemist and druggist's stock-in-trade, comprising soaps, pills, powders, bottles, scales and weights, pestle and mortar, candles, and general stock."

The Birmingham University authorities are about to establish in the heart of the city a research laboratory and consulting-rooms, with an eminent authority on insects and crop-pests in charge. This is for the benefit of those engaged in the growth of herbs and fruits, and of farmers.

Mr. John Wakefield, who for forty years has been assistant overseer for the Parish of Knowle, and has acted as Clerk to the Parish Council since the passing of the Local Government Act, has resigned on account of advancing years. He is the father of Mr. John Wakefield, Ph.C., Easy Row, Birmingham.

The warm weather has given an impetus to mineral-water drinks, and as a result many who are either engaged in pharmacy or have left it for the more energetic development of this lucrative side line have had a good time. One firm has brought out a really good non-alcoholic artificial cider, and has done very well with it.

A Strange Case.

At the Westminster Coroner's Court on September 10, Mr. Troutbeck investigated the circumstances relating to the death of Jessie Blanchfield (24), who died in St. George's Hospital.—The evidence of a sister of the deceased was to the effect that deceased had told her before she died that she had been living with a man who had given her something for a certain purpose, which accounted for her being in hospital.—Dr. Lionel Bailey, obstetric physician at St. George's, deposed that deceased's condition was such that he could not have relied on her uncorroborated statement. He described her condition and said it was possible that drugs had been given, but there was no sign of mechanical interference.—Dr. R. S. Trevor said the cause of death was blood-poisoning.—Francis Griffith, a chemist, of Cecil Square, Margate, stated that the deceased was not his wife. He had lived with her for nearly two years, and this was her second illness of a similar character. He knew of no reason for either illness, and he had given her nothing in any shape or form, nor did she take anything to his knowledge.

The Coroner: Are you employed, or were you employed?—Yes, sir; I was managing director of Sparklets, Ltd. So you had money. Was there any reason why you should not have got married?—Yes. I understand you registered

her as your wife?—Yes, I wished to save disgrace, and promised that no one should know she was not my wife.

The Coroner, in summing up, said the case had come about in an unfortunate way. He could not help thinking that when such serious statements were made more notice ought to be taken of them, if for no other reason to enable an accused man to defend himself. An awfully serious allegation had been made, but it was not communicated to a third person until the unfortunate woman was dead. If the jury believed the medical evidence, they would find that the death was from natural causes.—This the jury did.

Chemist's Son's Adventure.

The son of Mr. J. Spencer Palmer, chemist and druggist and dental surgeon, Thornbury, Glos., had a trying experience on September 7. Mr. Palmer, who is eighteen years of age, was staying at Cape Cornwall on the North Cornish coast, and was walking along the edge of the headland when he dropped his walking-stick over the cliff. He proceeded to clamber down after it, but got into a very dangerous position owing to the fact that the stones and earth slipping away under his feet prevented him getting a foothold to ascend, and also because the rocks just below him ran down precipitously for 50 ft. into the sea. After an ordeal in which Mr. Palmer displayed considerable courage and level-headedness, he was rescued by means of reins from a passing carriage.

Mr. Spencer Palmer informs us that about three weeks ago he was at the very spot himself with two daughters, and pointed out then to them the dangerous character of the cliff for climbers, little thinking that their brother would so soon demonstrate the truth of his remarks.

Manchester Notes.

In order to inculcate a love among schoolchildren for standard works of prose and poetry, the Stretford Education Committee, as explained by the Chairman, Mr. F. W. Bates, chemist and druggist, has adopted a series of reading studies under the Home Reading Union.

Mr. Councillor Kemp, chemist and druggist, is reminded by a newspaper correspondent that the trams to Chorlton, which he stated at a ratepayers' meeting last May were "almost an accomplished fact," have not yet made an appearance, although the estimates were passed months ago.

Over 460 men are working at present on the new infirmary. The steelwork of the first floors has been fixed over the large wards of six pavilions, and the other pavilions are being pushed on with rapidity, the walls being from 4 to 10 ft. above the ground level. The surgical theatres are also about 4 ft. above the ground floor.

The evening schools of the Manchester Education Committee are preparing for the winter's work, and the feature is the institution of a "compulsory curriculum" in all the schools. The committee has decided that the time is now ripe for the adoption in each class of school of organised courses of instruction, extending over two or three years. These courses are compulsory on all students entering the evening schools. The classes are intended for artisan and commercial students, and for girls taking domestic subjects.

There is a curiously persistent belief among children in this part of England (writes a Lancashire doctor to the "Manchester Guardian") that the common large dragon-fly is used in medicine. About this time of the year doctors are often pestered by urchins bringing them unfortunate dragon-flies impaled on a pin. These they offer to sell at various prices "to make physic," and repeated rebuffs seem powerless to eradicate this notion, which may possibly have arisen from the once common use of the resin known as "dragon's blood" in medicine.

A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" has been recommending "weak sulphuric acid and water" as one of the best of thirst-quenchers. In another column of the same paper it is stated on the authority of the "Cri de Paris" that at St. Denis, just to the north of Paris, there exists a mysterious works, "where a withered man, dried up and wrinkled before his time, treats yearly tons of nux vomica, from which he extracts the strychnine. He works all alone, self-condemned to rapid extinction, and produces a vast number of kilograms of that bitter poison." British brewers, it is said, are his best customers.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A Council-meeting was held at St. Bride Institute on Wednesday, September 12, Mr. W. H. Crosland (President) in the chair.

The following chemists were elected members :

A. Akam, Huddersfield	A. W. Heaven, Maldon
A. R. Brent, Horsham, Victoria	J. Mennie, Golspie
J. B. Broadbent, Honley	A. C. Saxby, Cheltenham
J. W. Cooper, Bedford, Cape Colony	J. Shaw, Oldham
F. Hadfield, Huddersfield	J. E. S. Suddaby, Hull
	S. Summers, Streatham
	M. K. Watt, Singapore

Mr. Lionel Laurance, F.I.O., was re-appointed official instructor.

The remainder of the business was taken in committee.

East Anglian Notes.

Swarms of wasps throughout this district have caused quite a run on pot. cyanid.

Messrs. F. Sutton & Co., of Norwich, had a very distinctive stand at the Wymondham Agricultural Show this week, displaying their veterinary preparations.

The Eastern Counties Veterinary Medical Society held their autumn meeting at Yarmouth last week. At the invitation of the local Society the National Veterinary Association are to meet there next year, and already arrangements are being made for their entertainment.

For some time dissatisfaction has been felt with annoying delays in using the trunk telephone service from Norwich to London, and matters were brought to a head a few weeks ago by Mr. E. J. Caley (Messrs. A. J. Caley & Son, Ltd.) voicing the matter in a letter to the local Press. The Chamber of Commerce called a special meeting, which was attended by representatives of the Post Office, who were authorised to state that very shortly they would have four trunk lines in operation to the metropolis in place of only two at present.

Preferred the Chemist.

At an inquest held at Battersea on the body of a child named Turner, aged four months, the mother stated that the child had been fed on Allen & Hanburys' food as she (witness) was not strong enough to feed the child from the breast. For about six weeks before she died the child had had diarrhœa. Witness got a bottle of medicine from Mr. Cresswell, chemist, Battersea Park Road. Her husband's mother advised her to go to a chemist. A doctor was called shortly before deceased died. Elizabeth Turner, mother-in-law of the previous witness, said she had lived in Battersea thirty-five years and had been in the habit of going to "Dr. Cresswell" in Battersea Park Road when anything ailed her children. The Coroner (Mr. Troutbeck) : Do you understand the difference between a doctor and a chemist? You call him a doctor?—Witness : Yes, I understand. Do you prefer a chemist to a doctor? A good many people do I know.—Yes; I never had many doctors myself and I never had hardly a doctor for a baby. You prefer chemists?—Yes. If I want anything I go to the chemist. I have always been to Cresswell's for powders for babies. The Coroner : In these days of progress and reform, you know, a good many people prefer doctors to chemists.—Witness nodded, but said nothing.—Dr. Trevor, of St. George's Hospital, said the cause of death was exhaustion through summer diarrhœa.—The Coroner said he supposed there was something in the chemist's big red bottle that gave confidence. A great many people went to chemists about their diseases instead of about that which chemists set up businesses for—the sale of drugs. One of the witnesses had an abiding faith in chemists. That faith had lasted thirty-five years. He could not gather that the witness made any difference between doctors and chemists. In the present case he thought the relatives of the child had acted in perfect good faith.

Sheffield Notes.

Messrs. Boots, Ltd., have recently removed their Shalesmoor shop from No. 262 to No. 284, the old premises having been acquired by the Corporation for street-improvements.

The name of Mr. Herbert Antcliffe appears on the list of lecturers of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society for the ensuing session. On inquiry we find that this is not

the ex-Secretary of the local Pharmaceutical Society, but his cousin.

Milk is occupying a prominent position in the deliberations of the local city fathers and other public bodies, and Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme is taking an active interest in the efforts to improve the present condition of affairs. Some remarks of his at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians have called forth the criticisms of a correspondent to the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph."

Serious Charge against a Chemist's Wife.

Mrs. Alice Essery, wife of William Essery, chemist, carrying on business in Morley Street, Plymouth, was charged on Thursday, September 6, with performing an unlawful operation upon Annie Grinter, aged seventeen years. Mr. E. Elliot Square prosecuted; Mr. Eric Ward defended. —Chief Constable Sowerby said in consequence of a statement made by the girl he saw defendant in her drawing-room, at 13 Egerton Crescent. He read to her Grinter's statement, which was to the effect that at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday she went to defendant's house alone. She was told to come again on Monday. On that day, at 3.30 p.m., Grinter arrived, a girl friend who accompanied her remaining outside. Grinter also said that defendant told her it would not hurt, that it would be all right, and that if it was not successful she was to come again the next day. She paid defendant 2l. 2s. On being cautioned defendant said she did not know the girl and added that she must be a very wicked girl. No girl came to see her either on Saturday or Monday. Witness asked permission to see the bedroom, and while in that apartment he asked her if she had any medical instrument there, and she replied only a douche. While they were speaking Sergt. Martin produced a cardboard box from the wardrobe. This contained several articles which defendant said were for her own personal use. On the way to the girl's house defendant said, "I can't be punished for using the instrument on myself, can I?" Witness advised her to say nothing. At Lisson Grove the sick girl identified defendant. Mrs. Essery informed witness that ladies frequently came to the shop and asked for her; they would tell a woman what they would not tell a man. Her husband put up medicines for them, and it never did them any harm. If he did not do it others would.—Dr. R. Simpson said the girl Annie Grinter had lost a good deal of blood; her pulse was feeble, and she had suffered great pain. In a basin he found a fetus.—The case was adjourned for a week, bail being granted, defendant in the sum of 300l. and two sureties of 150l. each.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Applications for the October examinations should be lodged with the Registrar, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, by 11 A.M. on the following dates : For the Preliminary examination, Thursday, September 20; for the Registered Druggists' examination, Tuesday, September 25; for the Licence examination, Wednesday, September 26; for the Assistants' examination, Monday, October 1.

Empties and Appliances.

The Lisnaskea Guardians have decided to pay Mr. P. N. White, Sligo, 2l. 3s. 4d. for empties not returned, in order to avoid legal proceedings. At the same meeting of the Board Mr. Plunkett complained that the doctors are always ordering "appliances."

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. James Anderson, chemist and druggist, 60 Commercial Street, Dundee, has bought the shops at 70 and 72 Commercial Street, at a cost of about 4,000l.

Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., Peterhead, is steadily recovering from the attack of neuritis (the result of overwork)

which has incapacitated him for business during the past two or three months, and he will be able to preside at the banquet which the chemists of Aberdeenshire are to tender to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society on the occasion of the quatercentenary of the Aberdeen University.

Kirkcaldy is famed beyond the Kingdom of Fife for its Art Exhibitions. One is open at present, and a critic in referring to it says: "The portraits are few in number, and a local man, David Alison, is responsible for three. While all are good, special mention should be made of his very successful likeness of Mr. David Storrar, J.P." Mr. Storrar is also one of the prize-winners, and is remarkably successful in his photographic studies.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

This season's final monthly competition for the Gibson Handicap medal was played over the Braids on Wednesday, September 5, with the following results:

1, Mr. E. Steven	98-21=77
2, Mr. C. Hannah	111-27=84
3, Mr. A. J. Clark	115-30=85
4, Mr. G. Baxter	106-20=86

Drug Found on a Glasgow Thief.

An interesting case under the Prevention of Crimes Act occupied the attention of Bailie Shaw Maxwell in Glasgow Southern Police Court for two hours on Wednesday, September 12. Two convicted thieves were charged with having been found in Eglinton Street on Saturday night with intent to commit the crime of theft. The police evidence was to the effect that the prisoners were observed giving a man a drink out of a bottle, and this man afterwards complained of having lost a gold Albert and two watches. The accused were apprehended, and when searched at the police-office a quantity of chloral hydrate was found in possession of one of the prisoners—a man named Felix Devine. Dr. Chalmers examined the drug in court, and stated that there were 80 or 90 grains of it, which was quite sufficient to send half a dozen men to sleep. The two prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Co-operative Trading.

There is great fluttering in co-operative "doocots" in Scotland at present. The Aberdeen Society has recently appointed a committee of investigation into alleged irregularities, the Dundee "Sosh" is not altogether harmonious, and Dunfermline is concerned about its drug-department. In respect to the last matter a co-operator states that

the attitude of some members of the medical profession and some of the local chemists has not been of a friendly nature. . . . The majority of the medicos in the town have either expressed themselves as being favourable to the society, or remained neutral in the matter. On the other hand, some four or five are acting in such a way as not only to detract from their own dignity, but to lower that of the profession in the eyes of the people. . . . Are they being paid a commission on drugs, that they refuse to give other than cypher prescriptions? If they are not, then are they only playing the part of weak tools in the hands of the chemists, who have formed what one of them tacitly admitted the other day to be unjust combination? If the present state of affairs continues much longer the society will come into open conflict with them, and then they will realise things when it is too late.

All of which really means that the Dunfermline Association do not find their drug-department a gold-mine, as many members predicted.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

OBITUARY.—Dr. A. Acquerin, pharmacist at Asnières, dropped down dead in his *officine* recently. He was fifty years of age.—The death of M. René Gillet, Secretary of the Syndicate of Preparators in Pharmacy (Assistants' Association), is also reported.

TULASE.—Professor Behring has decided that the time has come for a practical trial of his immunising and curative remedy against tuberculosis, to which he has given the name "Tulase." The preparation will be supplied gratuitously on certain conditions to hospital clinicians who apply to

Professor Behring's assistant, Dr. Siebert, at the Professor's private institute at Marburg.

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR PRUNIER.—The late Professor of Chemical Pharmacy at the Paris Superior School was buried at Antony Cemetery, but the official ceremony took place in the courtyard of the Central Hospital Pharmacy, of which establishment the deceased *savant* was Director. M. Yvon, in the name of the Academy of Medicine, M. Bourquelot, M. Richaud, hospital pharmacist, and Dr. Viron, in appreciative speeches, paid homage to the late professor.

THE INTERLAKEN TRAGEDY.—Certain papers having stated that M. Charles Muller (the victim of the young lady assassin at the Swiss resort) was "formerly director of an important chemical and colour works" at Mulhouse (Alsace), it may be well to state that this assertion is flatly denied by his son. "My father," writes M. S. Muller (only son of the deceased), "never directed any works at Mulhouse. He was a well-known merchant, retired from business with a fortune which it would be an exaggeration to call large. He led a very simple and retired life at Paris."

ONCE BIT, TWICE SHY.—Pierre Moreau had lived for thirteen years on his wits. He obtained a police permit (such as is accorded to travelling showmen for fairs, etc.) to "exercise his trade in the public streets." Calling on tradesmen he announced that a grand sporting *fête* was to be held in the town, and asked, and usually obtained, subscriptions towards its organisation. It was not a game to play twice in the same locality, even after the lapse of years. Pierre had doubtless forgotten that he had, in time gone by, called on a worthy and public-spirited pharmacist who "keeps open shop" in the Grande-Rue at Sèvres. But the pharmacist had not forgotten, and Pierre has been temporarily deprived of his precious and lucrative privilege of "plying his trade in the public streets," or elsewhere.

THEIR NAME IS LEGION.—A certain number of pharmacists figure in the last "list of promotions" in the Legion of Honour. M. Marty, who is created "Commander," is probably the best-known military pharmacist in France. Ex-Pharmacy Inspector of the Army, ex-President of the Society of Pharmacy, ex-Professor of Applied Chemistry and Toxicology at Val-de-Grace Military Hospital, he has seen ten campaigns and sat on three Codex Revision Committees. He has just passed three score and ten. Of the new officers, M. Roman is a Colonial army pharmacist at the Desgenettes Hospital, and M. Taillotte a navy pharmacist. The Chevaliers are M. Lautier (navy), M. Charpin (army), of Oran, Algeria; M. Muet (colonial), and M. Faure, doctor in pharmacy, of Paris. Several pharmacists have received the violet ribbon of "Officer of Public Instruction," notably MM. Moureu and Lutz, two of the Assistant-Professors at the Paris School.

India and the East.

BESIEGED.—Writing on August 16, a Singapore correspondent states that there were in Singapore at that time six commercial travellers, representing no fewer than eleven firms directly connected with the drug-trade. Our *confrères* in the Straits Settlements cannot complain of not being well looked after.

INDIAN HEMP ORDINANCE.—The draft of a proposed Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 17 of 1905 is given in the "Ceylon Gazette." It may be cited as "The Indian Hemp Ordinance," and shall be construed and read as one with Ordinance No. 17 of 1905. It was found, after Ordinance No. 17 of 1905 had been passed (see *C. & D.*, Sept. 9, 1905, p. 433), that provision had not been made to permit Indian hemp to be either possessed or sold by chemists and persons licensed under Ordinance No. 11 of 1901 to deal in poisons, although Indian hemp, when used medicinally, was acknowledged to be a most useful drug. Section 2 of the present Ordinance substantially re-enacts Section 3 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1905, with a proviso added exempting licensed dealers in poisons from the penalties attached to the sale of Indian hemp. Section 3 makes a similar amendment to Section 5 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1905, and Section 4 expressly enacts that licensed dealers in poisons may deal in Indian hemp.

Pharmacy in Quebec.

WE had a pleasant chat one day this week with Mr. William Henry Chapman, pharmaceutical chemist, Montreal, who is visiting his relatives here after an absence of fifteen years. Mr. Chapman really left England twenty-four years ago. He served his apprenticeship with the late

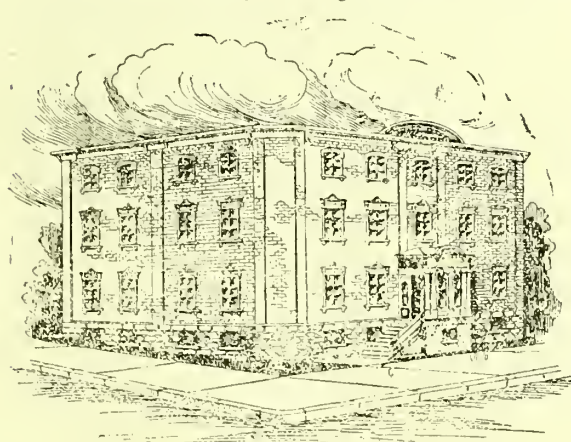


MR. W. H. CHAPMAN.

Mr. Alfred Bird, Birmingham, whose name is known wherever custards are made without eggs, and had other experience in pharmacy before going out to Canada, his last situation being in Cheltenham. He is a Luff and Woodlands man, and passed the Minor examination in October 1880, and the Major in February 1881. He has had a good deal to do with examinations since he opened his retail pharmacy in Montreal, for he was an examiner for many years—indeed, with all pharmaceutical movements

in the province during the past fifteen years or more Mr. Chapman has been closely identified; and we took advantage of his intimacy with affairs to get some first-hand information from him regarding recent movements in the Province of Quebec.

As students of Canadian matters know, that is one of the most "kittle" British possessions to handle; it is predominantly French, particularly in pharmacy—especially now that young men of purely British origin in the province are neglecting pharmacy—and early this year there was a movement within the Montreal College of Pharmacy to have it affiliated with Laval University, the great and powerful Catholic institution. This did not succeed, at least the affiliation was turned into a partial secession, which left the loyal members of the College determined to maintain it well, and they have striven with marked success to make pharmaceutical education even better than it has hitherto been. The College dates back to 1867, when it was founded by the Montreal Section of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, a body which got its charter of incor-



NEW MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

poration in a Bill passed in 1870 (the College itself was incorporated by Act in 1879). The Association is the direct successor of one founded in 1865 chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Henry R. Gray. This Association is the examining body and the College the educating one; although the *personalia* directing both are akin, the organisations are perfectly distinct. The College Executive has Mr. David Watson at its head as the President, Mr. Chapman is Vice-President (he filled the presidential

chair for twelve years), and Mr. E. Muir is the Secretary. The professorial staff consists of Professor J. E. Morrison, an Irishman who has been President of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Professor Joseph Bemrose, F.C.S., who was Senior Bell Scholar in 1867; Professor Arthur Duval, M.D.; and Professor Edmund Giroux, jun. For sixteen years the classes have been conducted in the College on Lagachetière Street, but following upon the Laval proposal the College Executive in May last purchased the Bishop's College, Ontario Street (which is here illustrated), and since then this building has been undergoing structural alterations to fit it for pharmaceutical purposes. On the ground floor will be a board-room, assembly hall, and offices, while the upper floors will contain lecture-rooms for all subjects, and two magnificent laboratories, one for French-speaking students and the other for English—the bilingual system prevailing. The College is to be formally opened on October 1, and the event promises to be an important one in the history of Canadian pharmacy.

Canadian Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. EDMUND BOWMAN, M.R.C.V.S., a Scotch pharmacist, who has recently settled in Gladstone, Man., and has already established an important veterinary connection, had last month a curious experience. While on a professional visit, and during a violent storm, some person or persons entered his stable and chopped off the hind legs of his horse. The poor animal had to be killed.

THE LINSEED-OIL INDUSTRY.—The Sherwin-Williams Co., of Montreal, have just made a large addition to their extensive plant of a linseed-oil mill, which is now almost ready to begin operations. The firm have found this necessary on account of the high cost of importing the oil from Great Britain, which is the only market open to Canada, the tariff against the United States product making it prohibitive. The firm expect to make this investment pay through the by-products of the linseed, such as oilcake, etc., as there is a constant demand for such stuff in cattle-raising for the export trade. The factory is at Point St. Charles, and is not only the first of its kind in the Dominion, but will rank among the largest oil-producing concerns on the American Continent. Ten presses are now being set up, and direct railway communication has been secured. There are two steel tanks, each capable of storing 50,000 bushels of seed, which will give an idea of the size of the plant. The works will be in operation by November 1, and will cost, when completed, in the neighbourhood of \$125,000.

A RIVAL COMBINE.—On August 21, at the Equity Court, St. John, N.B., Mr. A. P. Barnhill, K.C., applied for an injunction to restrain the National Drug and Chemical Co. from continuing to use on their sign, their letter-heads, and otherwise the name of the Canadian Drug Co., or of any words by which it would be inferred that the National Drug and Chemical Co. were the successors of the Canadian Drug Co., or were entitled to do business under that name. Also to restrain the National Drug and Chemical Co. from continuing any orders to the Post Office authorities interfering with the mail of the Canadian Drug Co. Counsel, on behalf of the National Drug and Chemical Co., applied for time to answer by affidavit. The National Drug and Chemical Co. bought out the business of the Canadian, but, it is said, did not secure their charter. A new company has been organised by Mr. David Russell, and is now open for business in this field. An interesting legal fight is expected, particularly over the mails. It is said that several barrels are now held in the post-office awaiting a court order as to how they shall be delivered. In connection with this it is announced that Mr. Thomas Gibbard, for many years with Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., of Montreal, has resigned his position with that firm to accept the presidency and general managership of the Canadian Drug Co., of St. John, N.B. The company have lately been reorganised by Mr. Gibbard, who has a high reputation in the wholesale drug-business, and has many friends in Montreal, who will regret that his new and responsible position will entail his immediate removal to St. John.

Australia and "Patents."

WE have now received a fuller report than that given in our issue of September 8, p. 391, of the debate in the Federal House of Representatives, Australia, on Mr. Thomas's motion *re* proprietary medicines. Mr. Thomas is a New South Wales representative. The exact terms of the motion were:

That, in the opinion of this House, in the interest of the health of the community of Australia, it is desirable that all patent or proprietary medicines, all infantile and artificial foods, all medical and surgical appliances which purport to cure or alleviate any disease to which the human frame is subject should be critically examined on entry into the Commonwealth—

- (a) to ascertain their contents and composition;
- (b) to ascertain their value from a curative standpoint;
- (c) to ascertain their value as a food;
- (d) to ascertain their value as remedial agents.

The motion also provided that descriptions of the composition of each article should appear on the packages, and that it should be punishable to make false statements in this regard.

Some amusement was caused by Mr. J. Cook (N.S.W.) and others asking how *d* was to be carried out; then the debate proceeded as follows:

Mr. Thomas said that the only way in which the Commonwealth Government could mitigate the evils arising from the indiscriminate use of patent medicines was through the Custom-house. The vested interests in those trades were great, but the people of the country were anxious that the misery caused by the frauds practised in the sale of these medicines should be prevented. Action had already been taken in some of the States, particularly in Victoria, to supervise articles manufactured within their boundaries.

Sir William Lyne agreed with Mr. Thomas, and said it was possible to deal with the evils mentioned by means of the Commerce Act and the Customs Act.

Mr. Salmon said that those patent medicines which were most largely advertised were in many cases the most fraudulent. In particular, enormous quantities of alcohol were distributed, and consumed by women and children. He quoted results of analyses of some patent medicines. One infants' medicine contained 42 per cent. of proof spirit, and not 5 per cent. of solid constituent. It was recommended that infants should be given "a teaspoonful three times a day, before meals." A syrup for infants, much advertised in the Commonwealth, was composed of senna, podophyllin, and ginger. Podophyllin, he explained, was a most active poison. Within the last two or three days, in that city, a man had died from an overdose of it. The syrup bore the name of a fruit, but did not contain any of that fruit. One well-advertised consumption "cure," Mr. Salmon continued, contained a quantity of opium. The only virtue of opium was that it frequently relieved the patient, but it was worthless as a cure, and started a craving that might make an opium fiend of the person using it. One so-called electric apparatus was an aluminium cone, dipped into a liquid and then inserted in the ear as a cure for deafness. The liquid was almost entirely a solution of red pepper, which produced a certain warmth. The apparatus, priced at 30s., was commercially worth 3d., and as a remedy valueless. Another patent medicine consisted of preparations of broom and juniper—in fact, a gin and bitters. Undoubtedly, he said, there were patent medicines that were beneficial. Many proprietors stated their contents, as determined by Government analyses. The reputable traders would not object to the ingredients being stated. As for the "testimonials" published in support of medicines, Mr. Salmon said that they were in many instances lying and fraudulent. Struggling reporters in the country were paid a guinea whenever they could get the resident of some far-back place to say that he had used the medicine. Mr. Salmon then related this story:

Within the last few days a member of this House was waited on here by a canvasser for a well-advertised remedy and asked for a testimonial. The member said that he knew nothing about the remedy. He was then asked if he would support or verify the statements and signatures of some of his constituents. He declined. A few days afterwards the canvasser returned bearing letters from the member's constituents. An offer of two guineas was then made to the member for the use of his name to the testimonials. The canvasser was then told to leave the room, but as he departed he said, with a strong American accent, "If you'll give us your photograph, too, we'll make it three guineas."

Mr. Hughes (N.S.W.) doubted whether the medicines prescribed by practitioners could stand examination much better

than the proprietary ones. "Medicines have been prescribed for a member of my family," he said. "I put these medicines on the lawn, where they have stopped the growth of the grass in a manner most displeasing to the artistic eye. The chief difference is that the practitioners rely more upon 'agua pura' and the beneficent intervention of the Deity. (Laughter.) The medical men of to-day will soon be regarded as we regard the medicine-men of the Red Indians. Medicine is in its swaddling-clothes, and cleaves to barbaric practices—such as the writing of prescriptions in alleged Latin which no Latinist could understand. The only comprehensible parts are the word 'Take'—which a man obeys, if he is foolish—(laughter)—and 'agua pura' in all its native beauty. (Laughter.) If an adult man chooses to take podophyllin, let him use his own judgment. He may pass away, but his widow and family will avoid the same path, and he will become a valuable historical lesson." Mr. Hughes then turned to Sir William Lyne and said, "I believe that the Minister of Customs takes a splendid patent medicine, but he won't tell anybody what it is." (Laughter.)

Sir William Lyne, who was speaking across the table to Mr. Knox, started to attention.

"Now Mr. Knox is trying to get the recipe," Mr. Hughes continued gravely. "He'll never succeed." Sir William Lyne protested, and Mr. Hughes sat down with the remark that the cemeteries were witnesses to the achievements of medical men.

After some further talk the motion was agreed to on the voices.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE AMALGAMATED CHEMISTS' CRICKET CLUB held a general meeting on August 15, in the Royal Hotel, Cape Town, Mr. J. Clayton Smith presiding. Over twenty members attended, and after the business had been concluded a successful smoking-concert was held.

JOHANNESBURG JOINTINGS.—Yet another new pharmacy has been opened in Johannesburg, writes a correspondent on August 19, the proprietors being Messrs. Dyer & Co., and the locality Nancefield.—The last of the Johannesburg Volunteers, among whom are several of the pharmaceutical calling, returned from the Natal campaign this week, and received a rousing reception.—The share-market has had a considerable rise this week, which everyone trusts is a sign of returning prosperity.

THE OPIUM REGULATIONS.—The Transvaal Legislative Council sat in Committee on the Opium Trade Regulation Draft Ordinance last month. In connection with Clause 8, the consideration of which had been held over, the Colonial Secretary said that Mr. E. F. Bourke had taken serious exception to this clause, and several amendments which he had suggested had been communicated to the Medical Council and to the Transvaal Pharmacy Board and the Chamber of Mines for their consideration. The Chamber of Mines had replied that they had no objection to anything that would restrict the sale of opium, provided the Medical Council and the Pharmacy Board agreed to the amendments. The other parties, however, were of opinion that the proposed amendments would not be workable. The Colonial Secretary also read a communication from the Medical Council explaining the manner in which the opium was prepared for use, so as to show that 2 lb. was a fair quantity to allow to be sold. After further discussion Clause 8 was passed without amendment, the Draft Ordinance Report being afterwards adopted and the third reading agreed to.

TRANSCAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE monthly meeting of the Board took place in Johannesburg on August 17, under the presidency of Mr. R. Butters, the other members present being Messrs. B. Owen Jones, J. R. Jones, and W. T. Skinn.

A report of the proceedings of the Board during the year ended June 30 was presented and adopted.

The following applications for admission to practise as chemists and druggists were approved: Robert Jackson (chemist and druggist, Gr. Brit.), Alexander Cameron (chemist and druggist, Gr. Brit.), and Nicolaas Akkerman (chemist and druggist, Transvaal). The remainder of the business was dealt with in committee.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met in the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, September 5, at 3 P.M., the President (Dr. Walsh) in the chair. The other members present were Messrs. Smith (Vice-President), Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), Doig, Moffitt, and Hardy (Belfast), Blair (Cork), W. F. Wells, Vincent Johnston, Fairweather, Michie, and Watson.

B.P.C.

The PRESIDENT reported that Messrs. Smith, Wells, Beggs, Watson, and himself attended the Conference in Birmingham. They had a very nice time, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland received the usual compliments and honours. Some licentiates from Belfast, including Mr. Nicholl and Mr. Gibson, also attended. He had the pleasure also of announcing that

THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP

of 50*l.* a year, open to competitors from England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, had been this year won by an Irishman. It was the second year in which examinations for the scholarship had been held. The examinations were held in different centres, but the subjects were the same at each of them.

On the motion of Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. JOHNSTON, Messrs. Wells and Beggs were appointed scrutineers of the ballot to be held in connection with the approaching annual meeting.

THE LATE MR. TURKINGTON.

A letter from Mr. S. J. Turkington announced the death on July 30 of Mr. Samuel Turkington, associate druggist.—The PRESIDENT moved that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of the deceased gentleman.—Mr. WELLS, who seconded the motion, said Mr. Turkington was one of those men whom they could not associate with without respecting. He was one of the old school of druggists who would not think of doing anything outside their province. He sat on the Council for a considerable time, and only retired from it in consequence of ill health. He (Mr. Wells) only regretted that they had not more men like him in the Society. The motion was passed unanimously.

NEW PHARMACY ORDINANCES.

A letter from the Colonial Office transmitted copies of Ordinances passed in Malta and Southern Nigeria.

The REGISTRAR said the effect of these Ordinances is to require a medical man who has a pharmaceutical diploma to elect whether he will follow medicine or pharmacy, and to confine himself to the profession he adopts.

Mr. WELLS: In England if a pharmaceutical chemist becomes a doctor his name is taken off the Register of the Pharmaceutical Society.

PHARMACY ACT INFRINGEMENT.

A letter from Mr. T. Donnelly, solicitor, reported that Mr. F. W. McCully, R.D., had been fined 10*l.*, with 2*l.* costs, for compounding medical prescriptions.

A letter from Mr. C. S. Caldwell, solicitor for Mr. McCully, asked for a refund for the excess of the penalty over the cost of the prosecution.

The REGISTRAR stated that the costs of the prosecution were 13*s.* 2*d.*, in excess of what the Society received.

Mr. WELLS: We hardly ever have a prosecution that we do not lose on. It is a very exceptional thing to make on a prosecution.

Mr. Caldwell's request was refused.

BELFAST "WANTS."

On July 6 the Registrar wrote to Mr. Rankin, Hon. Secretary of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, stating that the attention of the Council had been drawn to a statement attributed to Mr. Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist, which appeared in the "British and Colonial Druggist" of June 29, and to certain alleged "wants" of the Society, and asking whether the statement and "wants" had been adopted by the Society. A reply to this, dated July 9, was received from Mr. Rankin, stating that Mr. Gibson's views, as printed, were his own personal views, and that he did not write on

behalf of their body, but that they were in agreement with most of the points he took up. Mr. Ferrall wrote on July 10 asking for a definite statement as to which of the "wants" had been adopted by the Chemists' and Druggists' Society. To that the following reply was received from Mr. Rankin:

SIR.—Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, *re* the wants of our Society as stated by Mr. Gibson to the Editor of the "British and Colonial Druggist," I am directed to say that we have for a number of years considered that the grades of chemist and druggist and registered druggist have suffered under several restrictions, and we intended to have legislation enacted to make good these deficiencies. It is not our intention to have any amendments moved to the English Poisons and Pharmacy Bill covering the points we complain of unless that Bill is forced by the Government on Ireland. If it is applied to Ireland, we consider that advantage should be taken of the occasion to have amendments framed and brought forward on our behalf to meet these points—

1st. To cover the rights of widows of deceased chemists and druggists and registered druggists to carry on a business as in the case of a licentiate of the Society. As this only gives to the Minor body equal rights with those holding the Major certificate, it is considered that there can be no disputing this point.

2nd. Increased representation of associate druggists on the Council by giving to the associate druggist suitable representation as intended by Parliament. By so doing the Society roll will be increased and strengthened, and an increased interest will be taken in the affairs of the Society generally by chemists and druggists and registered druggists.

3rd. That all persons holding the certificate of C. & D. or R.D., or who have served an apprenticeship of four years with either, and who have passed the Preliminary examination and otherwise complied with the regulations of the Society with respect to lectures, etc., shall be entitled to present themselves for examination as pharmaceutical chemists. The reasons for insisting upon this are continued complaints from our young men of the great difficulties experienced by them in obtaining situations at assistant's salary to enable them to qualify. If the service is left optional, there will be a better chance for young men to obtain situations in order to gain the necessary experience in compounding to qualify them for taking the licence if they so desire.

Referring to the last clause in your letter of 16th inst., it is within your province to select what course you may adopt regarding opposition to the Bill, but we would presume to suggest that from your position you are entitled to look after the interests of both pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists when you consider the rights of either or both parties are being interfered with.

DISCUSSION ON THESE "WANTS."

The PRESIDENT, in opening a discussion on the foregoing, said: If they go behind our backs in getting amendments to the Bill at a time when amendments should not be proposed, and thus interfere with the chance of getting the Bill rejected for Great Britain, we would have to throw the matter up. We have the interests of the registered druggists and of the chemists and druggists as much at heart as those of the pharmaceutical chemists; and we have proved that their interests are more affected by this Bill than those of the pharmaceutical chemists. We wanted to let them see that; and we felt rather sore at their going without consultation with us and getting amendments proposed at a time when amendments would do more harm than good. We are with them with regard to the clause about widows; we would like to see that passed for them. With regard to increased representation on the Council, that rests to a great extent in their own hands. It is very hard to get them to come forward at the elections; and I think that the membership of the Council is at present pretty much in proportion to the number of subscribers from both the pharmaceutical and the druggist sections. Of course we would like to see far more druggists becoming associate druggists. They need not blame us for keeping them out of the Council at all. As to what the letter says about apprenticeship, where are these young men to learn their pharmacy? During the four years that they serve with a registered druggist they do not get an opportunity of doing any pharmacy; and if they are to go in for the final examination without any further apprenticeship I cannot see where the training in pharmacy will come in. Perhaps Mr. Doig will give us his views on the subject.

Mr. DOIG said that although he came from the North he did not know all that went on there. He had not been taken into confidence at all. He had been almost kept in the dark. But there were some things that he was in favour of—namely, the provision to enable the widows of druggists to carry on business, and an extra representation of chemists and druggists on the Council. There used to be more druggists paying in common with the Society than there are now. They had dwindled down to thirty, and the reason of that was when the number was larger their representatives were put off by a combination on the Council to put them off. They say there is no use in their joining because they would be giving money to a Society that prosecutes them. That was the idea that they had got into their heads. Why they had it he did not know. But his idea was that they should have a better representation. At present each member of the Council represented about fourteen members of the Society. At present the two druggists on the Council represented about thirty members of the Society. If the Council would come to some arrangement with them, and say that if there were more paying members a greater representation would be given, then matters would be likely to calm down. At the next vacancy at which co-option should take place a druggist might be co-opted on the Council, and it was for the financial interest of the Society that that should be done, because they wanted money. It would also be of advantage to get the druggists more into harmony with the views of the Society than they seemed to be. Just now they were quite at loggerheads. Their object was to do all they could to oppose the Bill and to get Ireland excluded from it, and they were with the Society as far as that was concerned. But if Ireland was to be in the Bill they intended to go in for several amendments. He was now only expressing his opinion of what he had heard. He was not officially representing them because he had not been instructed to do so. There were some things that they asked for in respect of which he was not in sympathy with them. He did not think it reasonable that any apprentice who had served four years to a druggist should be allowed to go forward for the pharmaceutical licence without having served an apprenticeship to pharmacy at all. (Hear, hear.) His idea was that that would encourage druggists to go in for making up prescriptions. (Hear, hear.) He thought that if a small committee were appointed to meet the other Society, something might be done to come to a better understanding between the two Societies. It was a pity that contentions should be going on year after year.

Mr. BEGGS said he did not remember that either a chemist or a druggist was ever ousted from his position on the Council. They were always anxious that they should have their full representation of seven on the board. He did not remember that at the last seven or eight or ten elections they had nominated at all beyond one or two. It remained with themselves to nominate men out of their own body, and if they did so he was certain that their pharmaceutical brethren would give them every consideration and if they said that they were fit and proper men they would put them on the Council.

Mr. DOIG said he referred to what took place about the year 1890.

Mr. BEGGS: You can hardly expect pharmaceutical chemists to nominate men when their own body will not nominate them. If the chemists and druggists and the registered druggists will nominate men for the Council, I am sure that the pharmaceutical chemists will be very glad to have them.

WHAT WAS DONE IN LONDON.

Mr. WELLS said he felt with the President that they had been very badly treated by the Society in Belfast. When they went to London they wrote to their Chairman, Mr. Jamison; and Mr. Jamison came up with Mr. Gibson, and they worked together as far as they could, and thought that they were working for the one object. They told them that the advice of their legal men was not to show their hand with any amendments, but to work to get Ireland out of the Bill. They came home thinking that they were working harmoniously together, and then they learned that Mr. Gibson was getting amendments proposed—with whose authority he (Mr. Wells) did not know. He showed his hand—the very thing that they were advised not to do—

and got amendments proposed on behalf of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Belfast, showing that they were in favour of the Bill being passed. They (the Council) had on the paper at the present moment amendments asking that druggists should be exempted from jury-service and also providing that their widows should have the same privileges as those of pharmaceutical chemists. They were agreed on those two points; and it was a pity that other amendments should have been sprung. If they were not unanimous, they might as well withdraw and not waste time—that was their only course if the druggists of Belfast were going on their own lines and leaving them in the dark. For his part he was not disposed to do anything more. The Belfast Society could not claim to represent the druggists of Ireland, as Mr. Gibson seemed to think. They (the Council) spoke on behalf of the druggists who held certificates, and had their interests as much at heart as Mr. Gibson had. They had done their best for them. When Mr. Gibson was there he never proposed anything. At present the Council had no intention of doing anything but to oppose the Bill, and if they were not unanimous in the matter they would simply lose their chance. If the Belfast Society had amendments, why did they not come to them and ask them about them?—it would have been the straightforward thing to do. As for asking that druggists' apprentices should be allowed to go in for the licence of the compounder without any training in pharmacy, they would not get Parliament to accept such an amendment as that. As to representation on the Council, he would like to explain one matter. He was going back now to 1891—and it was the only sore that was still open and had not been healed by time. Seven druggists were then on the Council, and they deliberately tried to put off the Council four or five of the most active pharmaceutical chemists. He was acting as President at the time, and he thought that if the druggists were going to make a fight they should do the same thing. They had then 500 supporters, or certainly 400; and when the election came it was fought on the question as to whether those pharmaceutical chemists were to be put off the Council or not, and they

FOUGHT A FAIR FIGHT AND BEAT THEIR OPPONENTS.

For that election there were lists handed in of persons to be proposed for associateship, and those who proposed them had not authority to propose them at all. There were at present nineteen pharmaceutical chemists on the Council, each representing thirteen subscribers. Twenty-four druggists subscribed to the Society, and they had two representatives: what more did they want? The druggists of Belfast were told, when the matter was before Parliament in 1890, that if they wanted representation they must pay for it. Let them pay the guinea a year, and he was sure there was not a man on the Council who would not vote for their representation. Again, let druggists be sent up who would keep to the law. They had two gentlemen at that table; and they had evidence that both of them were compounding prescriptions day by day and keeping prescription-books. That was about the year 1890. He was sure that Parliament would be very slow to allow men who had not received pharmaceutical training to make up prescriptions. Pharmaceutical chemists would not take men who had been in places that were more like provision-shops than anything else. He did not say this in disparagement of druggists' shops generally, but they would all admit that in some cases through the country drugs formed a very small portion of the business. He hoped that the druggists of Belfast would recognise that the Council were working for their interest, for it would be for the advantage of pharmaceutical chemists if the Act were passed as it is because it would protect their title. But the pharmaceutical chemists were anxious to stand by the druggists. They thought it their duty to do so. So far they had done it; but if they did not help them he would not waste any more time and breath on the matter.

Mr. HARDY said that on the previous night Mr. Jamison and Mr. Rankin called on him and asked him to explain that neither he nor Mr. Gibson ever made a remark to a member of Parliament about amendments with one exception, and that was to Mr. Sloan for the purpose of correcting an idea that Mr. Sloan had that Mr. Carse represented the chemists and druggists of Ireland, which he did not. Mr. Jamison

further informed him that he mentioned to Mr. Wells and the President that he would not go over to London under false pretences, and that their sole and only object was to support the Pharmaceutical Society and to have Ireland left out of the Bill, and that he and Mr. Gibson loyally adhered to that.

THE PRESIDENT : When the amendments of Mr. Sloan did appear we thought it was some irresponsible person who had got Mr. Sloan to do it. We wrote to the Ulster Druggists' Society; and the letter which Mr. Ferrall had read showed that the President and members of that Society fathered those amendments that were put down for proposal in Parliament. That rather gave them the idea that there was no doubt about Mr. Jamison being in favour of it.

MR. HARDY : Well, he informed me that he went to Mr. Sloan and told him that Mr. Carse acted on his own account, and did not speak for the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Belfast, and asked him to take no notice of the amendments. The result of that interview was that Mr. Sloan returned Mr. Carse's papers.

MR. WELLS : It is not anything that took place in the House that we are fighting with. Mr. Gibson was interviewed by a reporter, and it is his statement to him that we are taking exception to.

MR. HARDY : He was not interviewed by a reporter. He wrote the letter to the journal containing the statements.

MR. WELLS said they had no fault to find with Mr. Jamison in the matter.

THE PRESIDENT : We accept his explanation. Perhaps if a deputation of three members of the Pharmaceutical Society met three members of the other Society, some amicable arrangement could be come to. I do not see why the two Associations should not work together.

MR. DOIG said that since he became a member of the Council he had seen nothing but what was fair and square all round.

THE PRESIDENT : If Mr. Doig brings up a deputation of three or four we will confer with them and see what can be done to bring the two sections of the Society more into harmony with each other.

DRUGGISTS' APPRENTICES AND THE LICENCE EXAMINATION.

Another letter was read from the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland maintaining that the new regulation requiring the Preliminary examination to be passed prior to the four-years' service at practical pharmacy could not apply to the two years, as is required in the case of druggists' apprentices before admission to the Pharmaceutical Licence examination, and

MR. DOIG moved the following resolution :

That Pharmaceutical Licence Examination Regulation III., Paragraph (c) page 75, of Calendar, 1906, be as follows :

"(c) Every person who shall have served an apprenticeship or assistantship of four years to a chemist and druggist, under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, and who shall comply with the regulations of the Society in force for the time being, and, in addition, and subsequent to passing the Preliminary examination, shall have served an assistantship of two years to either a pharmaceutical chemist or a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall keeping open shop, shall be entitled to present himself for examination under the principal Act as a pharmaceutical chemist, and shall be entitled on passing his examination to be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist."

(This Regulation to apply to all commencing the assistantship of two years after December 31, 1906.)

MR. HARDY seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

MEMBERS.

DR. J. J. O'Sullivan, Ph.C., of Waterford, was elected a member of the Society.

The following were nominated for membership : **MR. J. Maxwell**, Londonderry; **MR. P. J. Devlin**, Thurles; **MR. William Gibson**, Ballybrack, co. Dublin; **DR. W. A. Frigall**, Londonderry; **MR. James Acheson**, Ballymena; **MR. THOS. M. JOZE**, Dublin; **MR. D. L. Kirkpatrick**, Belfast; **MR. J. W. Middleton**, Clontarf, co. Dublin; **MR. HARRY D. GRIMSHAW**, Bombay; and **W. C. N. Fairweather**, New-bridge.

The following were nominated as associate druggists : **MR. James Gillespie**, Belfast, and **MR. R. Middleton**, Dublin.

After some other business the Council adjourned.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

AERATORS, LTD.

In the Vacation Court on Wednesday, September 12, before Mr. Justice Sutton, **MR. Bramwell Davis**, K.C., mentioned a petition by Aerators, Ltd., for the reduction of capital. His Lordship did not think this could properly be called vacation business, and directed the petition to stand over until next sittings. At the same time

TWO KODAK CASES

were mentioned—viz., **Kodak, Ltd., v. Grenville and Kodak, Ltd., v. J. Lancaster & Son.** It was said that the evidence is not yet quite complete, and it was arranged that the motions should stand over for a week.

MRS. POMEROY, LTD., v. MRS. JEANETTE S. POMEROY.

At a special sitting of the Vacation Court on Tuesday, September 11, before Mr. Justice Sutton, the case of **Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd., v. Mrs. Jeanette S. Pomeroy** [or Scalé] was again mentioned, the plaintiff company, trading as hygienic complexion specialists at 29 Old Bond Street, London, W., renewing their motion for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the defendant, who carries on a similar business under the circumstances already fully reported.—**MR. Bramwell Davis**, K.C., and **MR. Mossop** were for the plaintiff company, and **MR. Mulligan**, K.C., and **MR. Neville** appeared for defendant. The hearing was of considerable length, the time being chiefly taken up by Mr. Davis, who argued that Mrs. Scalé, the defendant, had assigned the right of the exclusive use of the name "Pomeroy" to the old company, then the old company had assigned it to the new company, and they were entitled to enforce that right as against her. Nevertheless she had on July 3 started in business again on her own account and advertised that she was no longer connected with the old company, and that her address was 33 Old Bond Street, where she held consultations. Mr. Justice Buckley had commented strongly upon the wording of this advertisement, but since his judgment she had put up a brass door-plate with the actual signature "Jeanette Pomeroy" upon it. The new advertisements are of a different kind altogether, and he pointed out wherein they are so.

MR. Justice Sutton : It seems to be a simple case up to a point. Mr. Justice Buckley treats the goodwill of the old business as having been transferred to the new company. Then he goes on to say there is nothing to prevent her carrying on the same business in the name of Jeanette Pomeroy or whatever her real name is, but what she must not do is to hold herself out as carrying on the business of the company.

MR. Bramwell Davis : Certainly, or in continuation of that business.

MR. Justice Sutton : Do you say these new materials show she is holding herself out as continuing that business?

MR. Bramwell Davis : Certainly. Could anything be stronger than the use of the signature "Jeanette Pomeroy" on her door-plate? What could be more calculated to represent that she is carrying on the business of the old company?

MR. Justice Sutton said he understood that Mr. Justice Buckley said if the deed could be produced it might throw further light upon the case.

MR. Mulligan : Yes, but three times he treated it as if it contained the words "the right to the exclusive use of the name Pomeroy."

MR. Bramwell Davis, after protest from Mr. Mulligan, and permission of the Judge, then put in the affidavit of Mr. Wicks to prove the deed in question.

MR. Mulligan, in reply, argued that the case was well met by the judgment of Mr. Justice Buckley, who, he urged, had said that defendant was entitled to carry on business as Mrs. Pomeroy if she did not represent that she did so in continuation of the business sold by her. She had never covenanted not to carry on business, or not to use the name of "Pomeroy."

After further argument, in which Mr. Neville joined,

MR. Justice Sutton said he was not going to differ from Mr. Justice Buckley, but the question was whether the

clause in the deed now before him made any difference to the principle upon which Mr. Justice Buckley decided. He reserved his judgment.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

UNLICENSED.

At Sunderland Police Court on September 6, Frederick William Chapman, herbalist, Hylton Road, was fined 10s., and 8s. 6d. costs, for exposing patent medicines for sale, he not being licensed. An officer of Inland Revenue stated that he saw some boxes of Kapatine in the defendant's shop-window exposed for sale. Witness went in and purchased one of the boxes for 1s. 1½d. Defendant had not a licence.—Chapman said he was not aware the boxes were in the window, they having been put in without his knowledge. He was leaving the business shortly because it was not paying.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

At Macclesfield on September 5, Mr. William Hall Pass, chemist and druggist, Mill Street, Macclesfield, was summoned by the Inland Revenue authorities for selling a bottle of "Wood's Cajuput Embrocation" without a stamp. The Supervisor (Mr. F. Farrell) deposed to purchasing the embrocation, which was made up by an assistant while he waited. As the bottle bore no stamp, he asked the assistant if he was authorised to sell the preparation unstamped, but he made no reply. Mr. Pass, on being seen shortly afterwards, said the sale of the bottle unstamped was an oversight, but witness replied that it could not be an oversight, for a letter had been written to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue complaining that defendant had been selling the embrocation unstamped. Two years ago witness warned defendant in connection with selling a bottle of "Wood's Cough-mixture" unstamped. The Inland Revenue authorities looked upon the case as a serious one. For the defence, it was urged that it had not been proved that the embrocation had been exposed for sale, and that the embrocation was sold by an apprentice during the temporary absence of Mr. Pass.—Charles Hampson, the apprentice who sold the embrocation, said he had been instructed not to sell any drugs unless Mr. Pass or the assistant was in the shop. When he sold the embrocation he did not know it required a stamp.—Mr. Pass explained that no embrocation had been made up because the bottles for the preparation had not arrived. In cross-examination, he admitted paying two fines to the Inland Revenue authorities for selling unstamped articles.—The Bench imposed a fine of 20s. and costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re MAITLAND & CO. (C. & D., September 1, p. 359).—Barclay & Co., who figured in the list of creditors for 315l., are the well-known banking firm, and not Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Re JOSEPH HENRY WATSON, residing at Bolton Road, Bradford, and lately carrying on business at 36 Westgate, Shipley, Chemist and Dentist.—The meeting of creditors was held at the offices of the Bradford Official Receiver (Mr. Chas. Law Atkinson) on September 11. There was not a sufficient attendance to constitute a quorum, and the meeting was purely formal. The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up under the summary administration clauses.

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

ROBINSON, T., ROBINSON, G., ROBINSON, J., ROBINSON, J. H., ROBINSON, JOSHUA, and ROBINSON, J., under the style of Thomas Robinson, Openshaw, Manchester, chemical-manufacturers.

BRANDOL, a Continental burn-remedy, is described by Arends as a 2-per-cent. solution of picric acid and 5 per cent. of glycerin in nettle infusion. A later analysis (Bull. Comm. 1906. 379) states that 1.4 per cent. of picric acid is present, which is still an excessive amount for treatment of burns.

New Companies and Company News.

SOUTH-WESTERN MINERAL-WATER CO., LTD.—Capital 8,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a mineral and aerated water manufacturer and merchant carried on at Bournemouth, Wimborne, and Swanage by S. Munckton. S. Munckton is a permanent director, subject to holding 1,000 shares, and may appoint other directors. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, Albert Road, Bournemouth.

HARLEY & WATTS, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of Harley & Watts, chemists, of Crieff, and to carry on the business of chemists, confectioners, tobacconists, mineral-water manufacturers, opticians, bottlers, etc. The first subscribers are: James Harley, chemist; William Watts, chemist; J. Scrimgeour, gentleman; J. R. Harley, chemist; Mrs. A. Harley; Mrs. M. Watts; and Miss M. Harley, all of Crieff. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 5 High Street, Crieff.

TYPEKE & KING, LTD.—Capital 30,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on as "Typeke & King," to adopt an agreement with P. G. W. Typke and W. R. King, and to carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, wholesale druggists, drug-grinders, importers, exporters, and manufacturers of pharmaceutical, medicinal preparations and articles, growers of medicinal herbs, dealers in proprietary articles of all kinds, etc. The first subscribers are: P. G. W. Typke, New Malden, Surrey, chemical-manufacturer; W. R. King, Southend-on-Sea, chemical-manufacturer; W. W. King, 16 Mincing Lane, E.C., clerk; E. J. Stannard, 19 Eastcheap, E.C., solicitor; W. J. Pater, 85 Gresham Street, E.C., chartered accountant; E. C. Roe, 16 Mincing Lane, E.C., clerk; and W. C. Ellwood, 85 Gresham Street, E.C., clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are P. G. Typke, W. R. King, and W. W. King. The two first-named are governing directors, and each may retain office while holding between them more than half of the company's issued share capital. After termination of original management the qualification of directors shall be 500l. Remuneration of governing directors 750l. each per annum; of other directors 150l. per annum or as the governing directors may decide.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, on September 7, Sir Peter Spokes presiding. The meeting was called to declare an interim dividend. The Chairman said their Act of Parliament required that a meeting should be held, and they might feel thankful in these days of keen competition that they had the satisfaction of calling the shareholders together to distribute some of the fruits of the half-year's working. The earnings of the period, 32,059l., had not been quite so large as in the corresponding half of 1905, when the total was 34,582l. They were adequate, however, to maintain the dividend and to carry a substantial sum to the next account. The dividend was agreed to without discussion.

QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—The directors in their report for the past year regret that the report and balance-sheet are extremely unsatisfactory. There is a loss for the year to March 31, 1906, amounting to 1,289l. 13s. 4d., less amount brought forward from the previous year, 42l. 8s.—1,247l. 5s. 4d. This loss is attributable to decreased sales, owing to depression in trade, competition, and other causes. The directors have had for some considerable time under their consideration various proposals for the reconstitution of the company. By his will Mr. Gwilym Evans left the whole of his share interest in the company to the directors to be used by them for the interest of the company. This will enable them now to complete their scheme of reorganisation on the lines which they have had for some time under their consideration, and the directors are convening an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of discussing and passing resolutions for the reconstruction of the company. This meeting will be held on the conclusion of the ordinary general meeting of the company. The proposals are that the new company be formed with the same name as the existing company, or some other suitable name, but with a capital of 7,500l. divided into 15,000 shares of 10s. each. The new company will allot to every member of the existing company one 10s. share in the new company, with 7s. 6d. per share credited as paid up thereon, in respect of every 1l. share in the existing company held by such member with the sum of 15s. per share paid up thereon. To enable this to be done, arrangements would be made to pay back to the shareholders who have paid money in advance of calls the 5s. per share so advanced. The deferred fully-paid shares will also be extinguished.

■ The Confectioneries.

IF it were only that he might get an idea or two as to how to display goods, it is worth while for the retail chemist to visit the Confectioners, Bakers, and Allied Traders' Exhibition held this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It is a lesson in taste and artistic display to inspect the exhibits of Nestlé, Caley, Warner, the Imperial Flour-mills, and many others, and a new and very popular feature this year is the Catering exhibit in the end gallery, which includes "a table as set for Royalty," a luncheon in a marquee, a supper-table in a private house, and a wedding-breakfast. In the main hall the principal features are an Oriental Cupola of sweetstuffs, the orange-and-green caravanserai of Caley, the Swiss chalet of Nestlé, the flour-sack (20 ft. high) of Mark Mayhew, Ltd., a huge windmill, and a quaintly constructed building used by the Imperial Flour-mills to display their wares.

The exhibitors connected directly or indirectly with pharmacy are not numerous. Essential oils, confectioners' colours, flavouring-essences, and confectioners' chemicals are shown by the LONDON ESSENCE Co. at their usual stand. The white-and-gold stand has been re-decorated and the new season's successes are essences for raspberry (No. 6), black currant (No. 6.), and caramel (No. 6.), essence of magnum bonum plum, and an essence for Everton toffee. There are also two new floral ottos for cachous or lozenges. The company are also showing a fine assortment of new perfumes, among them a very special series of 3d. and 6d. perfumes, as well as toilet and shaving soaps, toilet-creams, and so forth. Beside the entrance to the minor hall, H. THOMPSON & Co. are showing a special powder for flavouring chocolate cakes, essential oils such as lemon in original coppers, colours for fondants, etc., and altogether they have a smart little exhibit that will interest chemists. A somewhat similar exhibit is made in the gallery by G. T. HUBAND & Co., the specialities there being "Concentrols," or concentrated flavouring-essences, and "Chocesol." GEORGE MORRIS exhibits confectioners' colours, butter-toffee flavour, with egg-yellow as a speciality. Confectioners' chemicals are shown by HASSALL & Co. and by the MANCHESTER CHEMICAL Co.

Machinery is considerably in evidence. A large wall-space on the south side of the hall is taken up by WERNER, PFLEIDERER & PERKINS, LTD., with an up-to-date working bakery in full swing. The demonstrations arouse keen interest, and so does Murray's Model Chocolate-factory in the Barford Street hall. The machinery is all by JOSEPH BAKER & SONS, LTD., and the entire process of chocolate-making is seen. WM. GARDNER & SONS (GLOUCESTER), LTD., have an important exhibit of their various "Rapid" sifters and mixers and other machinery in one of the north bays. One of the newest machines is a "testing" machine on the centrifugal principle with hand action which is used for testing the fineness of the powder required, before using in a large machine. In the Arcade entrance a metallic sifter is shown by A. BARRON & Co. The Pasteur (Chamberland) filters in various designs, the "Equifex" and other disinfection-appliances, and samples of scented formalin in liquid and in tablets are shown by J. DEFRIES & SONS, LTD., who have also on view a variety of Defresque advertising-novelties.

Soda-fountains, and their adjuncts are shown by STILES, LTD., the latest kind of "Purity" fountain being made of "Skiros," a new kind of marble. Mr. Stiles has some new things coming on, one being an automatic carbonator made to attach direct to the "Monitor" cylinder. This will be the cheapest thing of the kind on the market. Besides fountains and iced-drink sundries, FARROW & JACKSON, LTD., are showing the "Rotary Pyramid" bottle-filler for aerated waters. By means of this machine the ordinary householder can aerate ordinary water direct in the bottle. The bottle is firmly fixed in the machine which is connected with a tube of liquid carbonic-acid gas, the bottle supports, held by pivots, being rotated by the handle. The gas is controlled by an automatic reducing-valve. The price, with reducing-valve, pressure-gauge, and fittings, is 87. 10s. for a one-bottle machine and 127. 12s. for a three-bottle machine. BRITISH AUTOMATIC AERATORS,

LTD., are exhibiting especially the "Consol" Codd bottling-attachment. This is an arrangement for fitting a bottle-filler to the "Consol" aerator now well known to pharmacists. Not only may the user of a "Consol" aerator operate his aerator as a draught-machine in the usual way, but by means of simply fixing on the new attachment he can convert it into a bottler with a capacity of from twenty to thirty dozen bottles per hour. A new machine on the same principle for filling syphons is on the *tapis*, and both will be interesting to the chemist.

In the north gallery THOMAS O'BRIEN has a selection of his latest perfections in check-tills. At the NATIONAL CASH-REGISTER Co.'s exhibit the last word in cash-registers is one, a model of which is shown working automatically, which provides a separate cash-drawer for each assistant. It keeps a record of sales of any amount from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 97. 19s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., records the total, and gives a receipt, dated, with the assistant's initial or number printed thereon. The BRITISH CALCULATORS are showing a machine, price 27. 10s., by means of which sales are rapidly totalled with exactitude.

Malt extracts are numerous, but the malt shown is mainly for use in bread-making. Such an extract is shown by the BRITISH DIAMALT Co., who are also producing in a short time a pure malt extract, made from the finest Hungarian grain, specially for chemists and their customers. EDMÉ, LTD., have their usual pretty pavilion with the "Edmé" malt products adequately displayed. At the stand of H. J. MCCRIDGE & Co. will be seen a malt extract with pepsin and cod-liver oil.

Among sundry articles difficult to class we find F. BOEHM showing "Vegetaline," a pure tasteless coconut butter, manufactured by Rocca Passy & de Roux, of Marseilles. The show attracts considerable notice by reason of the fact that the crude coconut is shown, with the implements used by the natives for extracting the nut, and the various utensils for which the shell is used after being emptied. "Lemon Zest," exhibited by COSENZA & Co., is a novel method of making a lemon-drink. The juice of the fruit and the aromatic essence of the peel are put up separately in a twin bottle. Each bottle has a separate cork, and in the neck of each is a small tube through which an equal number of drops of each liquid can be shaken out at one operation. By this means, it is claimed, a beverage of a better flavour is secured, as well as convenience and economy. The price is 1s. 6d. per twin bottle. Liquorice confectionery is shown in variety by VOILE & WORTLEY. R. HYDE & Co., LTD., are showing bird-seeds, poultry-foods, and specialities for feathered songsters. The Swiss chalet erected by HENRI NESTLÉ is devoted to Nestlé's Swiss milk-chocolate, Peters' chocolate, and Kohler's chocolate and bonbons. The LAMSON-PARAGON SUPPLY Co., LTD., have an attractive stall, where paper bags in many varieties are shown as well as samples of the Paragon check-books for all purposes, particularly such as are designed for the catering trade. PARNALL & SONS, LTD., are showing shopfittings, show-stands, and bakehouse-requisites. ROTHSCHILD & BAKER have an assortment of light trucks, barrows, and vans on view. A larger exhibit than usual is made by YOUNG'S PATENT HYGIENIC BIN Co., including Burrage's telescopic adjustable display stands. The last-named are attracting particular interest, and in view of the window-display discussion now going on in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, they will appeal directly to chemists. Briefly, the stands are simple constructions for the display of goods in the window or on the floor of the shop. They may be had square, circular, diamond-shaped, or triangular. When closed the square stand looks like an ordinary square box.

In the Berners hall, off the main galleries, will be found the produce of the British honey and bee-appliance competitions. The first prize, won by R. Brown, is a unique honey display. A muslin screen covers three sides of the exhibit, thus giving it a distinction to begin with. The liquid honey is limpid, and carefully packed in nicely made glass jars of different shapes and sizes. Two pyramids of jar honey form the foreground, and the central background is filled in by a pyramid, neatly arranged, of honey in the comb. Here and there on the glass shelves forming the pyramids small cakes of beeswax are placed, while various tempting products made with honey occupy subsidiary positions.

Chemists' Windows.



A comparatively modern development of window-dressing in the retail drug-trade is represented in the photograph reproduced above. Manufacturers of proprietary articles have not been slow to realise the advantage to them of getting retailers to make an exclusive display of goods in their windows. This is not the place to discuss, from the retailer's point of view, the question of policy which underlies such use of the chemist's window, the object of this column being to reproduce windows that are typical of present-day retail drug-trade wherever English is spoken. We want to exemplify the best wherever they may be—in the small village, the manufacturing town, the market-place, and the big city, whether at home or in our distant Colonies. Prints of quarter-plate photographs are all that we require (*e.g.*, postcard prints). What we should like our readers to bear in mind is when they have a particularly effective or profitable window-display, to photograph it and send a print to the *C. & D.*

This week's photograph is of an "Erasmic" window in the pharmacy of Messrs. Fuller & Co., Ltd., Rampant Horse Street, Norwich. It was designed and carried out by Mr. A. E. King, Ph.C. (a Corner for Students' prizeman), who sends the following notes:

DOLL in right-hand corner holding letters to form the word "Erasmic."

SHOWCARDS made by cutting out advertisements appearing in daily and weekly papers and magazines, pasting on photo-mounts and writing in the prices. Also utilised photos of actresses by mounting them on cards and forming a show-card by writing in the words "Erasmic Soap," price, and catchy phrases.

THE DRAPED MACHINE in the left-hand corner carried six separate cards. On each was written an advertisement for Erasmic, and as each one fell another came forward to be read, then fell and made room for the next card.

The window was a great success, apart from the prize which it secured (2/).

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATIONS.—The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to advise them, in pursuance of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904, as to the regulations to be adopted with respect to the inspection, verification, stamping, and adjustment of weights and measures, &c., has submitted a draft code of regulations which are intended to come into force on January 1, 1907. These provide, *inter alia*, that the premises of every trader shall be visited once a year at least (besides surprise visits at other times) for the purpose of inspecting the weights and measures used for trade purposes. Weights and measures stamped before January 1, 1907, may still be used so long as they do not become defective, but when repaired or readjusted they must be restamped. Weighing instruments do not, however, require to be restamped after balancing or ordinary readjustment. There is a great deal in the proposed regulations about such instruments, their form, adjustment, etc., all being as much directed to restrain the officious official as the poor trader. The report also gives instructions for testing weights and measures of metric denominations, and concludes with a sheaf of tables dealing chiefly with the limits of sensitiveness and error that are required or tolerated.

Some Medical Mems.

A Big Dose of Corrosive Sublimate.

Mr. Pelham C. Maitland, M.R.C.S., etc. (a name well known in metropolitan pharmacy), reports in the "Lancet" the recovery of a woman who took four 8½-grain tablets of perchloride of mercury.

Typhoid Bacillus in Distilled Water.

An interesting note by Drs. R. W. C. Pierce and John C. Thresh appears in the "Lancet" of September 8 on the presence of *Bacillus typhosus* or a closely allied organism in a sample of distilled water suspected to have caused typhoid fever. A patient caught typhoid fever, the source being unknown. At last the doctors thought of examining the distilled water which the patient was in the habit of drinking. They found the bacillus there, and on pressing matters further found that the water was supplied in a gallon ginger-beer jar with wooden tap. In the course of its migrations from chemist to customer this jar had been in a town where typhoid fever was epidemic, and there it was contaminated in all probability, no attempt being made to sterilise the jar afterwards.

Standardisation of Pharmaceutical Preparations.

This is the subject of an Editorial in the "British Medical Journal," September 8, p. 583. It follows the usual line of argument, but the observation is made that the careful methods of preparation employed by pharmacists are a sufficient safeguard against such an uncertainty of composition as might render the use of unstandardised medicines dangerous. Physiological standardisation is the point to which the article leads up, it being suggested that

owing to the great complexity of organic products, accurate standardisation by chemical procedures is not at present possible in all cases . . . with the more elusive glucosides, such as those of digitalis, strophanthus, and squill, physiological standardisation seems to be the only alternative. . . . Indeed, the standardisation of drugs by the physiological or bio-chemical method has great advantages over the purely chemical, for in the former we are dealing with the same kind of reaction as that to which the drug owes its medicinal effect—namely, the reaction of the living tissues. . . . Although we must recognise that the drugs under discussion cannot be so exactly measured as pure substances, yet we have a right to expect that such accuracy as the present state of chemical and pharmacological science can afford should be at the disposal of every practitioner of the healing art.

Glycerinated Calf-lymph.

A preliminary report on the results of sustained subjection of glycerinated calf-lymph to temperatures below freezing-point has been presented to the Local Government Board by Dr. Frank R. Blaxall and Mr. H. S. Fremlin. The experiments were commenced in January 1900, and have led to the following conclusions:

1. In glycerinated lymph, the active agent of vaccine not only can withstand freezing, but can survive a temperature 180° C. below freezing-point for a considerable time, and this without loss of potency.

2. Glycerinated lymph can be retained in a cold store at -5° C. for a year without diminution of its potency, whereas glycerinated lymph, stored at 10° C. for a year, parts with its activity to an uncertain but considerable extent.

3. Sustained subjection to cold appears to be in no sense hostile to the active agent of vaccine; that, on the contrary, lymph thus dealt with was capable of producing excellent vesicles on calves, and that the results obtained with it in human vaccination were wholly satisfactory.

Deny's Tuberculin.

The 1905-6 report of the Irish Local Government Board contains a report by Dr. E. Cooy Bigger on the treatment of forty-eight consumptive patients in South Dublin Union workhouse with Professor Deny's tuberculin, a "serum obtained by filtering through porcelain a culture of the bacillus of Koch." Twenty-six of the patients have been out of the hospital for more than six months, and the sputum of twenty-three of them was free from the tubercle bacillus. Ten patients died, and eight did not finish the treatment. The effect of the tuberculin on symptoms is: Cough usually markedly diminished in five to six weeks; expectoration at first rather increased, but gradually diminished; night sweats decrease after a few doses. Hæmoptisis is not a contra-indication; on the contrary, Dr. Dunne, resident medical officer, believes from experience that a judicious use of the tuberculin will control hæmorrhage.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Co-operative Boycott

is particularly noticeable on account of its impartiality. There is no soft sentiment about the C.W.S. The manufacturers who six months ago jeopardised the affection of ten thousand retail dealers in order to appease the co-operative dragon get exactly the same treatment as their bolder brethren who defied the monster. This may not be black perfidy, but I doubt whether it is wise policy. "Votaries of business," according to Cowper, "as of pleasure prove Faithless alike"; and if Cowper was right the C.W.S. has shown its business capacity. Another reflection forced upon us by the long list of C.W.S. substitutes brings us to realise the genius of that "fully qualified chemist of the Pharmaceutical Society" who in so short a time has been able to re-discover such a series of secrets. Their originators, as we know from their own statements, had spent long years in patient study and research, toiled up the inaccessible slopes of the Andes, and sacrificed endless labour and uncounted cash in their eager anxiety to relieve human suffering, and now comes this anonymous "chemist of the Pharmaceutical Society" and produces out of his own head the whole row of remedies "as good or better." Can we not have at least a full-page portrait of that hero in the *C. & D.*?

The Winter Session

opens this year, as the poet suggests, rather anachronistically. No great display of energy can be looked for yet even from Dewsbury or North-East Lancashire. But the reports last week remind us that the lamps of fifty pharmaceutical associations are about to be lighted, and we ought to be looking for a clear exposition of the mind of the trade in the next few months. But do we get this through the associations? It is, to say the least, doubtful. See how often our respected (it is too early yet to say lamented) friend the Federation has sought to get consensuses of trade opinion on certain subjects, and how little attention has been paid to the results. The difficulty is not so much the variety of opinions called forth as their deadly unanimity. Last year, when the winter session began, the Pharmacy Bill then before the trade was almost universally accepted as the fairly considered expression of our just demands. Before the session was half over those claims had been abandoned without remonstrance or regret, and we transferred our fickle unanimity to a point which was a mere fragment of our whilom irreducible minimum. The fact is, I fear, though I do not know that it is a fact to be deplored, that the large majority of chemists in business do not interest themselves in what we call pharmaceutical politics. They have their businesses to attend to, and they seek their recreation in some other direction. They may subscribe to the local Association, but they do not attend its meetings, and the consequence is that the views of a city or district with hundreds of chemists in it are voiced by the merest fraction of the whole body.

Rheum Officinale

appears in the books with the name of Baillon, the French botanist, generally attached. How M. Baillon got the opportunity of identifying the true medicinal rhubarb (according to modern acceptance) was in this wise. M. Dabry, Consul of France at Hankow, received some rhubarb-plants from some Jesuit missionaries in Sze-chuan, a province south-west of Shen-si and on the eastern borders of Tibet. M. Dabry sent these plants to the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Paris in cases, and when they

arrived they were simply a mass of putrefaction. A skilful horticulturist, however, M. Neuman, picked out some buds from the mass and set them in his garden at Montmorency. When the leaves appeared they had the coppery-red appearance which some Chinese authorities attributed to them on their first development. Then they spread out like a fan. A hundred years before, Pallas, a German naturalist employed by the Russian Court to explore the Asiatic portion of the Empire, had met the merchants who brought the rhubarb to Kiachta, the Siberian frontier town where it was all bought at the time of the Russian monopoly. Pallas showed them the leaves of *Rheum palmatum*, which was then believed to yield the true root. They said those were not like the leaves of their rhubarb at all. Their rhubarb had leaves which spread out like a fan. These and other botanical characters were confirmed by histological examinations made by M. Baillon, who came to the conclusion that this was at last the original of the real Shen-si rhubarb. Hanbury and Flückiger from independent observations came to a similar opinion, and, as was shown in Mr. Wilson's recent article, the inferences have been since strongly confirmed.

"A Science of Commerce

and some Prolegomena" is the title of the first article in the first part of a new quarterly review entitled "Science Progress in the Twentieth Century." The author of the article so sententiously headed is Mr. W. J. Ashley, M.A., Professor of Commerce in the University of Birmingham, the pioneer British professor of that Faculty, the creation of which, as he tells us, is "due to the statesmanlike imagination of Mr. Chamberlain." Following Birmingham, Faculties of Commerce have since been established in the new Universities of Manchester and Leeds, and even at Cambridge, though the dignity of the old University is protected by calling it there the Economic Tripos. Some of us are curious to know how these Faculties of Commerce are getting on, but perhaps it is too early yet to make inquiries. Professor Ashley, at all events, gives no report. He is entirely occupied in this article with his "Prolegomena," which is scientific, I presume, for "Introductory." The professor is not a bit dogmatic; indeed, he appears rather sceptical as to the value of his Faculty. Among the subjects which obviously suggest themselves as part of a course of university commercial education are modern languages, science, law, and accounting. As regards science, the professor himself points out that in the general curriculum it can only be taught superficially. Students requiring to know a particular section of science—as the manufacturing chemist, for example—will naturally specialise in that branch. Modern languages, one would think, can be learned in other places better than at Birmingham. Commercial law is included, says the professor, but "without aiming at anything so foolish as to make a man his own lawyer." Why not? Every man should know the laws which affect his own business. "Accounting" is a new word, and means something more than accountancy. It is the art of understanding balance-sheets and financial matters generally. Frankly, almost brutally, Professor Ashley admits that the purpose of his Faculty is to

Teach Men to Make Money.

To do this the cultivation of the judgment is the principal aim. It is not sought to dictate to the business world, but to set forth in all its essentials, and thereby to explain, the experience of the business world to itself. That attitude is modest and reasonable. The average commercial man cannot be too well informed in the general details of business. But the genius who makes a fortune is usually a man who departs utterly from the experience of the business world; who manufactures in a new way, advertises in a new way, or cheats in a new way.

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Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7 & 10 lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ * cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10/ * lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

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Editorial Comments.

An Imperial Pharmacopœia.

THE "straight hint" which Dr. Donald MacAlister gave Canadian medical practitioners at Toronto last month respecting the revision of the British Pharmacopœia will, we feel sure, be read with sympathy, if not amazement and amusement, by Canadian pharmacists. They are where their confrères in this country were a little over twenty years ago—viz., of the convinced opinion that pharmacists should by law have the same right as medical men in the revision of the national Pharmacopœia. For various reasons we in this country have relapsed to pristine indifference, and with equanimity have accepted the position of serving the General Medical Council's committee in such matters as the committee may be pleased to submit to the representatives of our Pharmaceutical Societies. Under Dr. MacAlister's guidance the General Medical Council has now an organisation for Pharmacopœia revision which makes it almost independent of the Pharmaceutical Societies, for the work is so well divided that revolt by any section of workers cannot incommode the Pharmacopœia Committee very seriously. So harmony prevails, and we do not propose to disturb it, for it is as much the result of medical strength as of pharmaceutical complacency. But it is different in Canada. Pharmacists there still bitterly resent the General Medical Council's attitude in 1898. On that occasion they were astounded to receive a request from a medical practitioner for assistance in helping the Pharmacopœia Committee; astounded because on their side of the Atlantic pharmacists initiate Pharmacopœia revision; and although physicians have equal rights with them, it is there recognised that pharmacists are most com-

petent by experience and training to deal with such matters. Canadian pharmacists are as sure as their American *confrères* that this is the correct method to follow, hence their resentment eight years ago. Although they assisted then, they were under the impression that the General Medical Council would not offend again. This, however, is what has been done. Dr. MacAlister in his address remarked :

Through the India Office and the Colonial Office at home, I have sent a circular letter to each of the seventy Administrations of the Empire, inviting the considered suggestions of their respective medical and pharmaceutical authorities towards the improvement of the Pharmacopœia from this imperial point of view. In particular, advice is sought as to the permanent inclusion of the drugs dealt with in a tentative manner in the Addendum of 1900. From over thirty Colonial Governments answers to my circular have already been received, and these contain much useful information for our guidance. But, so far as I am aware, no answer has yet been sent from this great Dominion.

Dr. MacAlister hinted that he has heard the reason for this silence, but did not mention it. We learn independently that one reason why the pharmaceutical authorities do not respond is that they have not forgotten 1898. Since the Imperial Pharmacopœia is not provided for in the Medical Acts, there is justification for the opinion that the preparation of such a work should be entrusted to and initiated by a representative body of medical men and pharmacists, and not by the General Medical Council merely. As we have already said, Canadian pharmacists consider that the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia itself should be entrusted to a similar body, and the law should be amended to make it so. As the British Pharmacopœia is the official standard in the Dominion, Canadian pharmacists are keenly desirous that it should adequately represent Canadian requirements, but they do not know how that can be in regard to Canada or any of the Colonies, so long as the law does not provide for the representation of these parts of the Empire on the committee. Dr. MacAlister is a man who thinks imperially, and the problem here presented is one to which his attention is directed, not as a matter merely of principle or sentiment, but one of practical importance to British medicine and pharmacy.

Irish Poor-law Medicines.

THE medicines and surgical appliances supplied to the dispensaries and workhouses in Ireland during the year which ended on March 31, 1906, cost 27,097l. 1s. 2d. The report of the Local Government Board for Ireland has just been issued, and the report of Mr. J. E. Brunker, M.A., advising pharmacist to the Board, gives the figures—an interesting trade detail distinct from that which he communicated to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in regard to the quality of the preparations supplied (see *C. & D.*, July 28, p. 182). Mr. Brunker mentions that the competition for contracts was almost as keen in 1905-6 as it was the year before, and the discounts on medicine-contracts averaged 30½ per cent. and on appliances 31 per cent. The lowest on medicines, we observe, was 20 per cent., at which the Cork Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd., got the Caherciveen contract; and the highest 38½ per cent., which Messrs. J. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Dublin, had to allow on several of their drug-contracts. The discounts show wide variations, but the Cork Chemical & Drug Co. are peculiarly fortunate in getting their contracts at discounts which do not exceed 26 per cent. Messrs. Clarke, of Dublin, ranged from 27½ to 38½ per cent., and Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool, from 27½ to 37½ per cent. We make out a total of 160 contracts, and in only fourteen of these were the discounts 35 per cent. and over, up to 38½ per cent. Curiosity

led us to examine the analytical statistics in regard to these low-priced goods, and, strange to relate, there were only twenty-eight deficient drugs out of 506 certificates. Mr. Brunker mentions that he examined 3,002 analysts' certificates, these representing 9,455 distinct samples of drugs, and as 231 failed to satisfy the analysts the percentage of deficiency was 2.43; so if we reckon that one certificate averages at least three medicines, we get 1.7 per cent. deficient as the average of these cheapest supplies. It would be a distinct advantage if Mr. Brunker would add to his Summary Table II. a column showing the number of drugs examined. At present there are given the number of certificates and defective samples with the contractor's name and the discount he gives, but the basis of comparison is inexact. Mr. Brunker states that

owing to the fact that fifty-three medicine-contracts were held by one firm and fifty by another, opportunities have been found for comparing the results of different analysts. It has happened pretty frequently that several samples taken from the same batch of medicines, but supplied to different unions, have been examined and reported on by four or five analysts. Where such incidents have been traced, the analytical results were found to be in very fair agreement, the differences observed not exceeding those usually allowed for experimental error.

This circumstance adds value to the Irish analysts' results as standards for general guidance, which they are becoming without much thought being given to whether or not it is good policy. We do not understand what Mr. Brunker means by fifty-three and fifty contracts, as the following are the names (as given) of the contractors, the contracts held by them, and the analysts' reports in respect to their medicines :

Firm-names	Contracts Held	Analysts' Certificates	Defective Samples
Sumner & Co., Ltd., Liverpool ...	51	980	62
Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd. ...	36	497	45
J. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Dublin	34	744	66
J. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast	15	367	29
Ben. Clarke & Son, Belfast	9	159	14
Henry Boyers, Sligo	8	142	12
R. Adamson & Co., Ltd., Ballina ...	2	14	0
P. N. White, Sligo ...	1	34	8
A. Burns, Mohill ...	1	13	1
Gordon & Co., Birr ...	1	20	6
Bonnar, Henderson & Co., Ltd., Ballymena ...	1	26	0

These figures show an unequal distribution of analytical favours, but the dispensary doctors may be the cause of this; nevertheless, interesting as the figures are as an index of defective supplies, one has to refer to Mr. Brunker's full table to discover the surprises—*e.g.*, 11 defective samples in 26 certificates, 9 in 25, and 10 in 27. These are from three firms' results, and are quite exceptional figures. We note that the defects were in the following articles :

Acids: 6 weak, 3 excess.

Chemical salts: 1 weak, 1 excess, 1 adulterated, 4 under B.P.

Liquors: 23 weak (12 in alcohol, 7 in alkaloid), 3 excess, 6 under B.P.

Liquid extracts: 20 weak, 3 excess.

Liniments: 7 weak, 8 excess, 3 under B.P.

Mixtures: 15 weak.

Oils and Ointments: 5 weak, 3 under B.P.

Pills: 3 weak.

Powders: 6 under B.P.

Spirits: 20 weak (19 spt. æth. nit.), 2 excess.

Syrups: 9 weak, 6 excess, 2 under B.P.

Tinctures: 65 weak (extractive, alkaloid, and alcohol), 4 excess.

Wines: 2 weak, 4 excess.

Mr. Brunker reports improvement in quality all round, but

one firm, which held only one medicine-contract, and which had previously received many warnings, proved unsatisfactory during the year, and was informed that it would not again be recognised as qualified to hold contracts. We have not gone into details respecting the contracts for medical and surgical appliances, but we observe it stated that some complaints were received relative to calico, French wool, and a few other items. The general supplies, however, received very little unfavourable comment from medical officers.

Irish Vital Statistics.

THE gradual depopulation of Ireland, which has come to be looked upon as somewhat of a political exaggeration, is apparently a cold fact. The figures given in the annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland for 1905 prove this, if figures can prove anything. The first table in this report gives the estimated population for the years 1895 to 1905, and it is there shown that there has been a gradual and unchecked decrease during the decade from 4,559,936 to 4,391,565. Whether this decrease is a good or a bad thing for Ireland, and the reason for it, are not within our province to inquire, but it is curious to note that while the ratio of marriages during the ten years specified has increased, the births and deaths have remained remarkably steady. With regard to marriages the report points out that a crude test of the progress of elementary education is afforded by the signatures of the contracting persons, as seen in the marriage registers or certificates. In the year 1905, 90 per cent. of the husbands and 92 per cent. of the wives wrote their names, and the remainder signed by marks. The causes of mortality are, however, of greatest interest to chemists and druggists, and these are classified, detailed, and diagrammatically displayed throughout the report, showing a thoroughness and carefulness of compilation that is commendable. Special attention is paid to the mortality from tuberculous disease. The number of deaths from all forms of this malady registered during the year represented a rate of 2.71 per thousand of the population. An excellent map-diagram (coloured) depicts the death-rate per thousand of the population from all forms of tuberculosis for each poor-law union or superintendent-registrar's district in Ireland for the year 1905; the deaths occurring from this disease in the lunatic asylums and in some of the principal charitable institutions. From this it will be gathered that the highest death-rates were Dublin North, Cork, Dublin South, Belfast, and Waterford. The number of deaths due to violence during the year was 1,788. Of these 1,588 were accidental, 42 were homicides, and 157 were suicides. The remaining death was that of a male who suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The deaths caused by poisons or poisonous gas were 59 in number—39 males and 20 females. The official table shows that the poisons employed in pharmacy were responsible for but few of the deaths. Taking these in the order given, we note that one female was accidentally poisoned by sulphuric acid, one male was killed (accidentally) by ammonia, one male committed suicide with prussic acid, one male was poisoned by butter of antimony and one female with "iron liquor" (both accidents). Chloroform as an anæsthetic caused the death of two males and one female; carbolic acid was taken in inadvertence by one male and one female, and by design by one male and three females. Strychnine appears to have been the favoured poison. It caused ten deaths, seven males (two accidents and five suicides) and three females (one accident and two suicides). One woman was poisoned by aconite and belladonna, and one man by belladonna alone,

both being misadventures. Opium and morphine caused four deaths, three being suicides and one an accident. The other deaths were caused by phosphorus (1), carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, illuminating-gas, coal-gas (7), sulphuretted hydrogen (2), lead (2), alcohol (8), fungi (4), ptomaines and food-poisons (3), and poisons "not stated or ill-defined" (2). This record speaks well for the care with which the sale of poisons is carried out by the drug-trade in Ireland, and should be a further argument against any attempt to tinker with the Pharmacy Act provisions.

The Wants of Belfast.

Now Dublin and Belfast are fightin'
(As Dublin and Belfast will do),
For Dublin says Belfast is slightin'
The Council, and if that be true,
Then Dublin will drop all the pother,
And Belfast will have no redress;
She will have to get out of her bother,
Or stew in the mess.

The druggists, says Wells, in discretion
Are lacking, so leave them alone,
They go and make awkward confession,
And plead for the counsel of Sloan;
They aspire to the Council at Dublin,
Which, of course, is a terrible farce,
And that Gibson is always a-troublin',
And so is that Carse.

More about Walter W. Jhonson.

We mentioned some time ago that the Byron Manufacturing Co. had exhausted the patience of Australian chemists before coming to England and doing the drug-trade here. We have now received from an Australian subscriber correspondence between him and Mr. Jhonson and the "Company." Letters dated July 1902 have the heading:

THE SUN GLOSS FOR LINEN.
No Mixing with Starch—Used Dry.
Makes Linen Last Longer, Looks Cleaner, and Washes Easier.

Walter W. Jhonson & Co.,	Cable, "Rintoccano,"
Sydney, Melbourne,	82 King Street, Sydney.
Adelaide, and Perth.	Box. 1131.

A list of chemists acting as agents in South Australia was enclosed, and the letter concluded with Mr. Jhonson's time-honoured phrase, "Your outlay is small, ours is large." The handwriting on the letter is the same as came from the Byron Co. in Fleet Street. By 1904 (if not earlier) Mr. Jhonson had blossomed into the Byron Manufacturing Co., with head offices at Arch Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., a factory at Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland, and offices 3 and 4 Currie Buchanan Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane. The article had now become—

The Byron Silver Gloss—A Clever Idea.
Glosses Linen Like China.
Makes Linen Last Longer.
Linen Looks Cleaner and Washes Easier.

The same subscriber received in April 1904 the same style of letter as was used so effectively in England this year, with the same boy-and-girl scheme, watch, etc. There was one essential difference, however. The Byron Co. in London stated that the Silver Gloss is "a product of the Australian soil," in Queensland it was "an American product." We wonder what Mr. Jhonson will next call his mixture of soap and French chalk. His faith in the credulity of chemists must be great, for he makes no attempt to hide even his peculiar surname—Jhonson. He has long passed the point at which his victims say they have had "too much Jhonson."

An Imperial Pharmacopœia.

By DONALD MACALISTER, M.A., M.D., etc.,

President of the General Medical Council and Chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Committee.

Being an extract from the address delivered by the author as President of the Therapeutics Section of the British Medical Association at the meeting held in Toronto.

AS Chairman of the Committee that is charged with the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia, our national medicine-book, it is not inappropriate that I should seek to interest this Therapeutics Section, and particularly the Canadian members of it, in our work for the profession. The time for the next revision is approaching, and we desire to make the new book a better expression of our ideal than has hitherto been practicable. Forty years ago the Medical Council declared that in the Pharmacopœia it desired

to afford to the members of the medical profession and those engaged in the preparation of medicines throughout the British Empire one uniform standard and guide, whereby the nature and composition of substances to be used in medicine may be ascertained and determined.

In 1898, with the help of the medical and pharmaceutical authorities throughout the British dominions, the first effective steps were taken to produce a work adapted to the general and the local requirements of all parts of the Empire. Our efforts were materially aided by a Canadian Committee, under the leadership of Dr. Blackader, one of your Vice-Presidents. In the Indian and Colonial Addendum of 1900 a further step was taken to meet the needs of particular localities outside the United Kingdom. Medicinal plants and other substances which had been suggested for inclusion by colonial authorities, but which were little known and little used at home, were therein dealt with, and official sanction was given to their local employment. At the instance of the North American Colonies such additions to the materia medica as couch-grass, arnica, cotton-root bark, grindelia, black haw, wintergreen, sesame oil, and turpeth were introduced, and suitable preparations containing them were described. But it was added that

with regard to the sources, preparations, and properties of some of these drugs, further investigation, especially in the countries in which they are found, is much to be desired.

And a hope was expressed that their official recognition would conduce to research of this kind. Since that date the new United States Pharmacopœia has been issued (1905). The British Committee has observed with gratification that it exhibits a marked tendency to uniformity with the British Pharmacopœia, and that it includes just such information about some of the "North American" drugs of the Addendum as was desired. It also embodies the conclusions reached by the International Congress on Pharmacopœial Unification, which with Professor H. C. Wood I was privileged to attend as the Government delegate at Brussels in 1902. These conclusions have now been ratified by an international agreement between the various pharmacopœial authorities of the civilised world, and have already been observed in framing the new Pharmacopœias of Austria, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and the United States. I need not say that they will also be embodied in the next British Pharmacopœia. They refer solely to the unification of the strengths of drastic or poisonous drugs and preparations. They seek to secure that throughout the world medicines which bear the same name, and whose potency demands that they shall be used with cautious precision, shall mean the same thing, and shall possess the same determinate strength. "Maxime interest ut medicamina heroica non in unius tantum nationis, sed in omnium gentium culturarum officinis eadem sint," says the new Pharmacopœia Belgica.

Though we are still far from realising the dream of a single International Pharmacopœia, applicable to the whole world of medicine, the results of the Brussels Congress go far to minimise the dangers to the public which in these days of travel attend the lack of agreement between the various national standards. When they have been fully carried into effect, a traveller whose prescription contains "dilute hydrocyanic acid" will no longer receive it of 1 per cent. in France, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Belgium, and 10 per cent. in Spain. At present "syrup of chloral" may contain

from 2 to 10 per cent., and "tincture of cantharides" from 5 to 20 per cent. of the active ingredient, according to the country where they are dispensed.

Differences of tradition and environment will long preclude the complete harmonisation of the numerous national Pharmacopœias; but no such differences stand in the way of adapting the British Pharmacopœia to the needs of all the nations and peoples that are included within the world-wide dominion of Greater Britain. To bring about that adaptation is the aim of the General Medical Council, and we seek the willing and sympathetic co-operation of our brethren beyond the seas that we may attain it. Through the India Office and the Colonial Office at home, I have sent a circular letter to each of the seventy Administrations of the Empire, inviting the considered suggestions of their respective medical and pharmaceutical authorities towards the improvement of the Pharmacopœia from this imperial point of view. In particular, advice is sought as to the permanent inclusion of the drugs dealt with in a tentative manner in the Addendum of 1900. From over thirty Colonial Governments answers to my circular have already been received, and these contain much useful information for our guidance. But, so far as I am aware, no answer has yet been sent from this great Dominion. Did modesty allow, I should be glad to think that you are silent merely because you are perfectly satisfied with the book as it is, and have no desire to alter it in any way. I am privately assured that that, at least, is not the reason.

May I therefore take advantage of my temporary position to say that without Canadian co-operation we must fall short of our ideal? The new Pharmacopœia will be condemned to antenatal mutilation. Might not a representative Committee be formed under the auspices of this and other medical associations of the Dominion for the purpose of formulating your special requirements, and of affording us the advantage of your special knowledge and skill? The Committee at home will welcome your suggestions, and will give them its most careful consideration. In Canada you have experience in the use not only of the British Pharmacopœia and its Addendum, but also of the United States Pharmacopœia and the French Codex. You can point out to us what discrepancies between these have proved to be of serious importance in practice, and how they may best be reconciled. You can tell us what non-official drugs are in widespread use among you, and therefore call for recognition in order that their characters and preparations may be exactly defined. You can inform us what articles in the Pharmacopœia are practically obsolete in this country, in order that we may have proper data for deciding as to their omission. Forms of adulteration or contamination with which we are unfamiliar at home may be within your experience; these we should know about when we are revising our standards and tests of purity. Questions of this kind, and others which will emerge on systematic inquiry, are scarcely to be compassed by the home Committee without Canadian assistance. I am sanguine that, after this straight hint, the assistance will not be withheld.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

145/52. Menthodar: address of agents or makers.

147/56. What is the address of the Bull Chemical Co.?

146/54. What is "Pepsinogen," and where can it be obtained?

146/62. Who are English agents for "Amasira," a German dysmenorrhœa preparation?

EUPHORINE.—Under this name (which is much too like Euphorine—phenyl urethane) Berghel and Pscharr describe apomorphine bromomethylate as being an efficacious expectorant in bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, and the first stage of phthisis, but not in later stages. It is given in tablets of a fifteenth of a grain two to four times a day, a little morphine being added. It can also be given in solution to the extent of a third of a grain per day.

Window-ticket Writing.

By W. R. ROBB, Chemist and Druggist.

[The illustrations given in this article are reproduced from cards designed and executed by the author. The originals are in colours, as noted under each engraving.]

WINDOW-DRESSING is an art which interests nearly every retail chemist, and no well-dressed window is complete without the addition of a showcard or two. It is imperative that these should be well done, as a good window is often spoiled by the introduction of a badly executed card. I will not treat of schemes for "laying out" a window, as the shape and the locality have to be considered. However, presuming that the window has been satisfactorily dressed, we will set about studying the production of the window-ticket.

Many a proprietor or assistant has the spare time and the desire to print his own cards, and under these circumstances it may be made to pay, but the question as to whether it pays busy men to dabble in it is a different thing. It is for the former that the following instructions should prove helpful. Roughly, there are two kinds of cards :

1. Light ground with dark lettering requiring pen work.
2. Dark ground with light lettering requiring brush work.

Let us start off with the simplest form of ticket—i.e., the white board with black characters. Procure from the nearest picture-frame maker or artists' colourman a sheet of white cardboard, preferably with a glazed surface. Such sheets can be bought as "royals," 25 in. by 20 in., or "imperials," 32 in. by 22 in., the price varying from 6d. to 10d. With a sharp penknife these can be cut up as required, and the card can be improved by slanting the blade of the knife sideways, so as to produce a bevel edge. Next a couple of pens. These are called "Parcel pens" No. 1 and No. 2, made by Ormiston & Glass, Ltd., 28 Newgate Street, London, E.C., but procurable through stationers. They cost 3d. or 4d. each. A sixpenny bottle of liquid Chinese ink, ruler, pencil, and rubber, and you are ready.

Roughly scrawl the wording of your card on a piece of paper the same size, and endeavour if possible to leave no awkward spaces in the body of it : either run the tail end of a letter into it or fill up the gap with some small scroll. The



LIGHT GROUND WINDOW-TICKET.

The original is 12½ by 9 in. The designs on each side have a margin of emerald-green (lost in reproduction) outside the black ; so also have the words Cod Liver Oil.

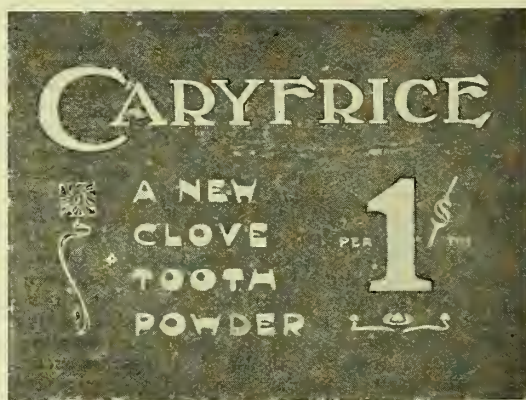
perusal of professionally written cards will show what is meant by this, and as to the actual formation of letters and figures I can set you no better copy than the advertisement-pages of our leading periodicals, together with a careful study of the art in American magazine advertisements. Here you will find endless alphabets and really first-class ideas in designing.

Having chosen your lettering (and should there be more than one card in a window, let them be all of the same style), proceed to outline it roughly and lightly on the card, and, having filled the space comfortably, rule lines parallel with

the top and bottom so as to contain your letters and keep them straight. Give your characters a final sketching into position, and then with the No. 2 pen and ink try to follow on your pencilling. This pen, having a very broad point, will be found awkward at first, but a little practice on paper or cardboard will get you into the swing of it. The No. 1 pen is not so broad at the point, and will be found useful for smaller letters. Let dry thoroughly and then rub out all the pencilling, noticing to leave no finger-marks round the edge of the board.

Now, this is all you need attempt at first ; but if you wish to go deeper into the matter, I may say that Günther Wagner, 10 London Wall, E.C., issue a card of eighteen colours corresponding to a series of beautifully tinted inks put up in sixpenny bottles which are all ready for use.

The stage beyond this is more difficult, as it necessitates laying aside the parcel-pen for the sable brush. This is necessary when you wish to produce light letters on a dark ground—say, white on a green card.



DARK GROUND WINDOW-TICKET.

Original 12 by 9 in. Grey surface board with lettering in zinc-oxide margined and picked out with ultramarine and emerald-green.

Cardboard, as before, can be procured covered with coloured paper at a little extra cost. The white paint I use for this is oxide of zinc, finely rubbed down in a mortar and made into a nice cream with equal parts of mucilage and water—just enough to make the colour run from the brush. Sketching is carried out as before, and proficiency in wielding the brush is all a matter of time. Any number of colours can be had from the house-painter, and if well rubbed up in a mortar first, and worked up as above with dilute mucilage, the effect on various backgrounds is interesting. Chief among these powdered colours are blue ultramarine, emerald green, and vermilion red. Gold and silver bronze powders may be treated in the same way.

The free-flowing and studied negligent style apparent in the best tickets can only be attained by constant practice, but, presupposing the possession of some skill in the formation of letters, figures, etc., together with some knowledge of freehand drawing and a little artistic taste, it should not be very long before the novice can produce work which will equal the productions of the practised professional. As proof of this I may add that personally I neither know nor have ever been into the workshop of a professional, and that for the last two years my spare time in the evenings has been remuneratively employed by producing showcards and window-tickets for some of the leading West-end tradesmen.

That the foregoing remarks will smooth the path of the ambitious is the earnest hope of the author.

PROTOSAL is a new external remedy for rheumatism. It is a thickish liquid, s.g. 1.344, soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, and oils, but insoluble in water and glycerin. It is salicylate of glycerin-formal, and is used like mesotan (me'hoxy-methyl salicylic acid) in olive-oil solution—viz., protosal 25, alcohol 2.5, and olive oil 22.5, all by weight.—*Jour. de Phar. d'Anvers*.

American Pharmacy.

As exemplified in the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Indianapolis on September 3 to September 8.

THE C. & D. representative who attended the above meeting, writing midway in the programme, says "the attendance is satisfactory, being up to the average, and interest is rather more pronounced than usual." He sends us more "copy" than we can find room for in this issue, so we indicate as graphically as possible the business of the meeting. Mr. Joseph L. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa., was the President of the meeting (the 54th in the history of the A.Ph.A.), and the headquarters were the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis. At 3 p.m. on September 3 the session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Hiram W. Kellogg, after which Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter welcomed the members to the city, and was followed by Dr. George J. Cook, President of the Indiana State Medical Society, and Mr. Leo Eliel, on behalf of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association. The President acknowledged, and nominations and other business followed. In the evening the President held a reception at the Claypool Hotel, which was followed by a ball.

The sectional business on September 4 and 5 was (1) Education and Legislation (Chairman, Professor Oldberg), and (2) Commercial Interests (Chairman, Mr. H. P. Hynson). The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and a Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties were held simultaneously on the Wednesday afternoon. In the evening Professor H. H. Rusby, of New York, delivered a lecture of semi-popular character, such as ladies, as well as their sterner relatives, could enjoy. There was, by the way, a special programme for the fair sex.

The Scientific Section did not begin its work until September 4, when, under Professor Charles E. Caspari, it had a very long programme to go through, two days being devoted to it. The papers included the following:

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ERIODICTYON, by F. B. Power and Frank Tutin.

THE BOTANICAL CHARACTERS OF SOME CALIFORNIA SPECIES OF GRINDELIA, by P. E. F. Perrédès.

SEPARATION OF MORPHINE FROM GLYCERIN, by H. M. Gordin, in collaboration with W. H. Harrison.

From a solution of a morphine salt in glycerin the alkaloid is not precipitated by alkaline carbonates. The glycerin cannot be driven off by steam at temperatures that would not injure the morphine. Removal of glycerin by converting it into a lead compound by means of PbO and subsequent treatment with hot amyl alcohol gave negative results. Owing to the solubility of glycerin in amyl alcohol direct shaking out with this solvent does not work. Best method is to dilute glycerin solution with water and precipitate morphine as periodide by Wagner's reagent. From the periodide the alkaloid is recovered in the usual way. About 80 per cent. of morphine is recovered by this method.

SOME ALKALOIDAL ASSAYS, by H. M. Gordin.

By means of three special apparatus alkaloidal assays can be made more exact. Instead of ammonia fixed alkali or alkaline carbonates can be used to set alkaloids free. By using proper immiscible solvents no alkali contaminates alkaloids except traces of ammonia formed by action of alkali upon the albuminous matter of drug. Concentrations of ethereal solutions of alkaloids can be carried out in a special separating funnel and thus transferring of liquid from vessel to vessel avoided. Exact separation of immiscible solvents is accomplished by using separating funnel with two outlets.

COMMERCIAL COCOAS, by Wilbur L. Scoville.

A comparison of the analytical data obtained from ten popular brands of cocoa.

COLOUR-TEST FOR METHYLENE BLUE, by L. N. Sahm and Wm. Mittelbach.

It is shown that the adulteration of methylene blue may readily be detected by a comparison of colour-stains on paper by solutions of definite strength.

GELSEMIUM, by L. E. Sayre.

A further study of the fresh and dry root with reference to the alkaloidal content in the two conditions. The fresh root was carefully collected and a portion of the same dried. The two were analyzed, or assayed. The present paper is a sequel to the one presented to the Association last year, and touches upon the question of the process of assay of gelsemium.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS, by L. E. Sayre.

A study of the constituents of the drug. Authentic material was obtained, consisting of the stems of the plant. Five pounds of the fresh, finely-chopped stems were properly extracted. The resulting tincture was examined and a special study of the physiological action of the preparation was given. The whole work was performed with reference to the question before the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia: Shall Cactus be admitted into our official standard?

A METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS OF THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF THE SUPRARENAL GLAND, by Charles E. Vanderkleed.

DETERMINATION OF PHOSPHORUS IN PHOSPHORATED RESIN AND IN OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, by Joseph L. Turner and Charles E. Vanderkleed.

The phosphorus is oxidized with nitric acid; the organic matter is oxidized by the Kjeldahl method, and the phosphorus finally determined as magnesium pyrophosphate.

METHOD FOR THE ASSAY OF OINTMENTS CONTAINING EXTRACTS OF BELLADONNA, STRAMONIUM OR HENBANE, by Charles E. Vanderkleed.

METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS, by Charles E. Vanderkleed and Joseph L. Turner.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF TESTING PEPsin, by Frank R. Eldred and W. C. Bartholomew.

A comparison of the results obtained in testing several commercial pepsins by the methods of the seventh and eighth revisions of the U. S. P., and by methods based upon the amounts of peptones and albumoses formed in solutions and suspensions of egg-white during definite periods.

ESTIMATION OF ALOIN IN ALOES, by Frank R. Eldred and C. A. Jennings.

A COMPARISON OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH U.S.P. REQUIREMENTS FOR MORPHINE IN TINCTURE OF OPIUM, by Theo. D. Wetterstroem.

The lime water purification of morphine in the U. S. P., VIII, would seem to demand a minimum requirement of 1.15 gram morphine per 100 c.c. tincture of opium.

PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL REMAINING IN FLUID EXTRACTS, by Joseph Feil.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD, by A. R. L. Dohme and Hermann Engelhardt.

The authors, having observed that the oil distilled from genuine sandalwood in their own laboratories sometimes failed to conform to the U.S.P. VIII. description, examined critically the results of the distillation from different classes of the wood imported by themselves. The shipments ranged from 500 lb. to several tons each, and of the seventeen different classes of wood obtained, thirteen have been distilled up to the time of the preparation of this report. The yield varied from 3.95 to 6.18 per cent., the sawdust yielding only 2.26 per cent. These figures are considerably higher than those given by Gildermeister and Hoffmann, who give the yield as from 3 to 5 per cent. Figures are given showing the various constants of the specimens obtained from the different oils examined, and the authors submitted the following suggestions:—

The specific gravity should be from 0.965 to 0.980 at 25° C., an increase in the higher limit of 0.005.

The solubility in 70-per-cent. alcohol, as laid down in the U.S.P. VIII., is satisfactory. The same is true of the santolol determinations.

The optical rotation is decried as being entirely unsatisfactory, and the determination of the acid, the ester, and the saponification numbers, are thought to be of but little use.

The authors conclude that the oil should have a specific gravity of 0.965 to 0.980 at 25° C. The percentage of santolol should be fixed at from 91 to 92 per cent., and the oil should be perfectly soluble in at most five volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol at 25° C. —

SOME NEW ARTEMESIA OILS, by Ed. Kremers.

AMERICAN EUCALYPTUS OIL, by Ed. Kremers.

CEDAR-LEAF OIL, by I. U. Brandel.

A NEW DELICATE TEST FOR THE DETECTION OF TRACES OF COPPER AND IRON, by S. K. Kahn.

Sections devoted to practical pharmacy and dispensing and historical pharmacy also met on September 6 and 7. The amusements were many and excellent.

RED OXIDE OF IRON.—H.M. Consul at Bunder Abbas (Persian Gulf) reports that over 7,000 tons of red oxide of iron was shipped last year from Hormuz Island. The supply of this mineral on the island is almost unlimited; it is said to be of good quality, and is very easily accessible.

Sanger's New Premises.

"WINSLEY STREET, Oxford Street," has been so long associated in the mind of the chemist with "Sanger" and "Sundries" that it will be difficult for a time to think of Sanger in a new environment. But the premises at Winsley Street have become so restricted with the steady increase in the business of Messrs. John Sanger & Sons that removal was rendered necessary.

Premises were sought for large enough to accommodate under one roof—or at least under a series of adjacent roofs—the manufacturing, packing, and shopfitting branches that have been developed to keep pace with the exigencies of the age. These were at length discovered at 258 Euston Road, not very far from Winsley Street and close to the principal railway stations—Euston, St. Pancras, King's Cross, Marylebone, and Paddington. Messrs. Sanger are issuing by book-post to their customers a card giving notice of removal which contains on the back an excellent map showing the exact position of the premises and the various ways of getting to them.

A C. & D. representative was personally conducted over the new buildings the other day by Mr. Sanger, jun. He found that there were really seven buildings in all (covering just over half an acre of ground), but that all are being linked up under one cover and are beautifully adapted for the various departments required in Messrs. Sanger's business. The main entrance is in Euston Road, but the premises extend to Hampstead Road, where there is another yard. All goods are delivered at the Hampstead Road entrance, and after filtering through the various departments are despatched when need be *via* the Euston Road yard.

Messrs. Sanger took possession in March last, and since then they have been busy building, altering, re-roofing, re-flooring, constructing fireproof staircases, connecting roofs with iron galleries, and making the buildings generally safe, compact, and secure. The doors are glazed with the new glass into which wire has been let, in lattice-work formation. This is the latest L.C.C. requirement to prevent the whole panel breaking in case of fire.

Entering from Euston Road, one walks straight into the main patent-department, a warehouse about 90 ft. by 50 ft. in area. This communicates directly and in a straight line with the main warehouse for druggists' sundries, the whole length from end to end being probably 220 ft. To the right of the patent-warehouse is a packing-room with a gallery running along the top. Here, and indeed all over the buildings, the height and light and ventilation of the rooms are noticeable. Behind the patent-room there is a building with concrete floor for heavy stocks such as extract of meat, etc. The main storage-rooms are fitted with shelved compartments rising 10 ft. to 12 ft. high, divided by narrow gangways. Each "bin," as it is technically termed, is distinctly labelled with the name of the article—"Odol," "Beecham's Pills," or other—which it is intended to contain; and in each gangway a sliding ladder is fixed, which is easily pulled along and enables the assistant to reach the topmost bins in the minimum of time and with the least trouble. On the end of each series of bins is a framed list of all the contents of the section, so that the novice has little difficulty in finding what is wanted. In each of the principal departments the manager in charge has an office so situated that he can overlook his whole department.

Behind the main sundries-department is a large building of four floors, in which the manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities, etc., is to be conducted. From the top floor of this building an excellent view is obtained of the whole premises. A lift is being constructed in it to take goods from bottom to top and *vice versa*. There are three reserve floors in the "West" building; and there is plenty of room for expansion of the present premises as space is required. Adjacent to the main building are the buying-offices, the invoice-clerks' office, and the ledger-clerks' office (with a specially built strong-room). Next to the last-named is a well-lighted showroom, with an entrance by the main gateway from Euston Road.

All the fitting is being done by Messrs. Sanger's own workmen, and the complete removal will be effected next week, and will occupy two days and nights. The salient

features of the new premises are that there is plenty of room, light, and air, and every department is in direct touch with the others by telephones. The buildings are lighted by electricity throughout and heated by steam.

A clever and accurate model of the new buildings has been made by one of the employés at the factory, and may be seen by visitors to the Winsley Street showroom during the next few days. Chemists and those interested will, however, have an opportunity of inspecting the actual premises in Euston Road on Saturday afternoon, September 29, when Messrs. Sanger will hold a reception.

Photographic Salon.

WE open the catalogue this year in pleasurable anticipation of the usual piquant "Forewords" from the Linked Ring, who conduct this Salon. But disappointment awaits us. The "Forewords" are a repetition of those addressed "To our Critics" last year. Whether it is that these words have been found so effective that their repetition is desirable, or because the Ring is becoming effete and uninspired, is not for us to say. At any rate the exhibition in the gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W., is still worth seeing. There are this year perhaps not quite so many *outré* effects, but the "fuzzy" still predominates. In the region of "fuzzy" and what may be termed photographic Art (with a capital A), undoubtedly Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn reigns supreme. His pictures are this year as remarkable as ever. They include a series of weird but strikingly suggestive impressions of ships, and parts of ships, taken in the Liverpool docks. The most successful is perhaps "The Rudder"—a fine photograph of the rudder of a liner, with workmen on a hanging scaffold painting it, and a background of water and buildings showing a delicate technique. "Spider Webs, Liverpool," is another example of very fine work. It is the picture of one or two sailing ships at rest, with the yards throwing spidery shadows in the water in front and at the side. But the picture which will probably attract most attention is Mr. Coburn's "Le Penseur." It is a Coburn portrait of Mr. George Bernard Shaw in the "Altogether." The subject is posed sideways with head in his hands as in the famous sculpture model. Mr. Shaw has stripped Society of so many conventionalities that the world will be pleased to see him naked—and as unashamed as ever. Considered as Art the lighting on the head and shoulders particularly is excellent, but in the majority of cases the considerations of Art will probably be overlooked by the unconviviality of the circumstance. A fine head-and-shoulders portrait of Rodin the sculptor is also contributed by Mr. Coburn. There are two portraits of Mr. Coburn himself, both very successful. One is by Mr. Reginald Craigie, hon. secretary of the Ring, and the other is by Baron A. de Meyer. Mr. Will Cadby has six studies with dead white backgrounds. Five are figures of children, but the gem of the collection is "A Snow Sketch" which has all the delicacy and characteristics of a pencil drawing. Mr. Robert Demachy contributes an "Essay in Gum Ozotype—Brittany" which is interesting, and three "Essays in Oils" which are more or less successful according to one's point of view. Mr. J. Craig Annan has several pictures worth studying. The finest in our estimation is "Stirling Castle," which looks for all the world like a finely finished mezzotint. The seascapes are scarce, but Mr. A. Horsley Hinton has two of his characteristic landscapes. The first, "On the Moors," is a mist study in the hills, while "Early Morning—Windsor" is a similar study looking over the Thames with the Castle in the background. Other efforts to be noted by the pharmaceutical camerist who looks in between now and October 27, when the exhibition closes, are those of Baron A. de Meyer, Mrs. Gertrude Käsebier, Mr. Heinrich Kühn, and Mr. Fred Judge. The effects in colours are not very convincing, but "The Mill—Evening," by the last-named "artist," should not be missed, while "Tête en 4 couleurs" and "Portrait en 4 couleurs," by Mr. C. Puyo, will be examined with curiosity, but not, we venture to think, in all cases with admiration.

Cricket.

AT Raynes Park on Saturday last the final test-match to decide the winner of the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Challenge Cup took place, when May & Baker's C.C. met Burgoyne's C.C. Winning the toss, May & Baker's C.C. decided to take first innings, but, thanks to smart wicketkeeping and deadly bowling, the stumps fell rapidly, and the eleven were dismissed in less than two hours for 63 runs, only three players reaching double figures. The only pretence at a stand was made by the first two batsmen, Edwards and Slade, but with the score at the unlucky 13 Edwards was bowled by Dealtry. King followed on, and with the score at 19 was stumped. Lacey allowed himself to be run out at 31, and when the score was 43 four wickets had fallen. From this stage there was a quasi-procession, five wickets falling for 46, six and seven for 49, eight for 54, nine for 61, and ten for 63. The fielding was keen and smart; Young stumped three men, and allowed no extras.



THE WINNING TEAM.

The names from left to right are: *Top row*, Messrs. Harwood (umpire), Lindsay, Selwood, Martin, Taylor, Heaven, and Nash. *Bottom row*, Messrs. Haley, Boielle, Dealtry, Ryley, and Young.

After an interval the Burgoyne's entered on what seemed an easy task, but the start was disastrous, Moxon being caught at 3, and before a score of runs had been made half the wickets were down. Nash, however, turned the game. Indeed, it may with justice be said that his steadiness at a critical stage turned what seemed a certain defeat into victory. The ovation he received at the close of his innings was well deserved. The following are the full scores:

MAY & BAKER'S.				BURGOYNE BURBIDGE'S.			
Edwards b Dealtry	12			Moxon c and b Slade	3		
Slade c Nash b Martin	19			Selwood b Peters	0		
King st Young b Dealtry	5			Young b Peters	2		
Lacey run out	7			Nash b Robertson	48		
Peters c Moxon b Dealtry	4			Lindsay c Lockwood b Peters	3		
Thompson b Martin	0			Dealtry b Slade	8		
R Blenkinsop st Young b Dealtry	2			Ryley b Peters	1		
Lockwood c Nash b Martin	11			Martin run out	13		
P Blenkinsop b Martin	0			Boielle st Edwards b Robertson	19		
Robertson not out	2			Haley b Peters	5		
Gord st Young b Dealtry	1			Heaven not out	0		
				Extras	16		
					118		
	63						

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

May & Baker's.					Burgoyne Burbidge's.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Dealtry	10.2	2	21	5	Peters	9	—	36	5
Martin	5	1	13	4	Slade	8	—	39	2
Moxon	5	1	29	0	Lacey	3	—	17	0
					Robertson	3.1	—	10	2

The following table shows the League's final results for the season:

Clubs.	M. pld.	Won.	Lost.	Points.
Burgoyne's	7	6	1	12
May & Baker's	7	5	2	10
Davy Hill's	5	1	4	2
Gramme	5	0	5	0

This is the first occasion on which the Burgoyne's have won the trophy. For five years in succession (1899-1903) the Wellcome C.C. got it, and in 1904 there was no contest. It is to be regretted that more drug-trade cricket clubs do not come forward to compete for the championship, and we take this opportunity of suggesting that those employes of wholesale houses who have a cricket club or contemplate forming one should communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the League, Mr. E. Sibley, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E., who will give all information.

Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club v. Leicester South End Tradesmen.—Played at the old County Ground, Aylestone, on August 30. The chemists scored 112 (Forryan 25, Peberdy 17, Chawner 16, Tomlin 15), but the South End did almost as they liked with the bowling, scoring 114 for the loss of three wickets only, thus beating the chemists by seven wickets.

Leicester P.A. Club v. Notts Chemists' C.C.—Played at Leicester on September 6. Each club had won a match on its own ground, and so each was anxious to win the rubber. The Notts men batted first, but so deadly was the bowling of Miles, who took seven wickets for 6 runs, and Forryan (two for 20), that they were only able to score 46, not one reaching double figures. The Leicester men were able to do rather better, totalling 95, thus winning by 49. After the match both teams and friends were entertained by the President of the Leicester Club, Mr. F. J. Brett. About eighty-five sat down to tea at Winn's Cafe, after which there was a whist-drive, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The prizes, also provided by Mr. and Mrs. Brett, were presented to the respective winners by Mrs. Brett at the close. Play terminated about 10.30, and, after cheering Mr. and Mrs. Brett, the company dispersed, the Notts contingent being accompanied to the station by a number of the Leicester party.

The Week's Poisonings.

NINETEEN fatalities by poisoning have been reported during the week, five being misadventures. Three suicides and one misadventure were caused by hydrochloric acid. The misadventure occurred at Hull, where the acid was taken by Stanley Bentley, a child seventeen months old. The suicides were Henry Joseph Alderton, a Hampton bricklayer; Andrew Dungworth, of Hathersage; and Alfred Wing, steward of the Stroud Green Conservative Club.—At the inquest on the body of Harold Stables Dunn, chemist and druggist, and formerly manager of Taylors' Drug-stores in Holborn (whose death was reported in last week's issue, p. 397), the widow stated that deceased had suffered from insomnia and took drugs to make him sleep. He had never threatened to take his life, but she had found him drowsy and unconscious on several occasions. Evidence was given by Mr. Frederick Rossiter, chemist and druggist, St. Leonards, who said deceased was his son-in-law. He had heard from his daughter that deceased had been in the habit of taking drugs, but he (witness) had never spoken to deceased about it. Further evidence was given by an inspector for Taylors' Drug-stores, Ltd., to the effect that deceased had been dismissed by the company for drug-taking, but was told that he would be taken on again if he could break himself of the habit. Dr. W. R. Gould, who made a *post-mortem* examination, said death was due to an overdose of trianol, and the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.—John Powrie Slidders, a veterinary surgeon, died in Dundee Infirmary from an overdose of chloral hydrate.—At an adjourned inquest held at Giffach Borgold on the body of an independent gentleman named Nash, who died there suddenly while on a visit, Nurse Woodward, who accompanied deceased, said in evidence that he had had

no drugs after his arrival at Gilfach, the only thing she gave him was a little whisky. A *post-mortem* examination was held, but the cause of death could not be ascertained, so the viscera and contents were forwarded to the Home Office for analysis. The evidence of Dr. Wilcox was now taken, and was to the effect that $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of chloral hydrate had been discovered as a result of the analysis. Chloral was absorbed in decomposed bodies, and he (Dr. Wilcox) computed that deceased must have taken at least 40 grains—a heavy dose—prior to death. The Coroner (Mr. Rhys), in summing up, suggested that Nurse Woodward had not told the whole truth. He did not see on what grounds the nurse should conceal anything unless she had given deceased an improper dose. The nurse, who was present, burst into tears, but volunteered no further information. The jury brought in a verdict of "death due to chloral-poisoning, but there was no evidence to show how the drug was obtained or by whom administered."—Carbolic acid was taken by John Steedman, a ploughman, at Broxburn, by a tramp named Kelly at Hornby, and by Charles Green, a Rotherham builder.—Laudanum in overdose was taken by a private in the Army Medical Corps in Edinburgh Castle.—William Mooney, a Dundee coal-dealer, died from an overdose of opium. Bottles with dregs of laudanum and methylated spirit were found beside his body.—Bertha Louisa Appleby, the wife of an insurance agent at Manchester, poisoned herself with corrosive sublimate.—Bessie Gould, of Brightlingsea, died of strychnine-poisoning after taking some vermin-killer.—A Middlewich labourer, named Wilkinson, took a fatal dose of oxalic acid.—An out-of-work jeweller, Charles Newcombe, committed suicide with potassium cyanide at Chalk Farm Station.—William Henry Dawson, a house-painter at Sutton Coldfield, drank a large quantity of a poison he had obtained from Mr. James Walker, chemist and druggist, to be used for killing bugs. The Coroner said 2 grains of the particular poison in question was enough to kill, while Dawson had taken 240 grains, enough to kill a regiment.—Grace Barnes, an actress, living in Camden Town, died through accidentally taking an overdose of chlorodyne.—A Paisley woman, named Maitland, drank a poisonous embrocation by mistake, and died in the infirmary.

Personalities.

SIR GEORGE WATT, C.I.E., M.B., is to deliver the sessional address to the School of Pharmacy on October 1.

THE MATTENCI MEDAL has been conferred upon Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., by the Italian Society of Forty—a scientific body.

MRS. FRED. REYNOLDS's next and tenth novel, "Hazel of Hazeldean," will be published on September 17. It will be followed in the spring of 1907 by "These Three."

MR. J. B. CLARKE, chemist and druggist, 194 Cassland Road, South Hackney, N.E., is Hon. Secretary of the very successful South Hackney Tradesmen's Cricket Club.

MR. FRANK ROWE, chemist and druggist, Starcross, near Exeter, was last week appointed overseer by the Parish Council, his predecessor having retired through ill-health.

MR. DAVID HOOPER, Ph.C., F.C.S., Curator of the Government Museum, Calcutta, who has been spending the latter part of his holiday in Switzerland, has sailed for India.

DR. MORRIS TRAVERS, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at University College, Bristol, has been appointed Director of the Indian Institute of Science which is to be founded at Bangalore.

ALDERMAN SIR WALTER VAUGHAN MORGAN, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, received the freedom of the borough of Abergavenny on September 10, and of his native town, Brecon, on September 12.

MR. WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, "Sunnyside," Victoria Road, Sutton Coldfield, has reprinted, with additional notes, the series of papers on Norway, its codfishings and products, which have appeared in the *C. & D.* He will forward a copy to any *C. & D.* reader who sends him a stamped and addressed postal wrapper.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Dr. Stephen Miall, eldest son of Professor L. C. Miall, F.R.S., Leeds, who contested at the General Election the Holborn Division in the interest of the Liberal party, and Miss Edith Emilie Armstrong, eldest daughter of Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., Central Institute, South Kensington.

MR. J. WRIGHT, representative in India and the East for Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Lorimer & Co., Ltd., and J. Gosnell & Co., Ltd., left London this week *en route* for Marseilles, where he will join the *Australian* on her voyage to Bombay. Mr. Wright has been two months at home. While here he has entered into fresh engagements with his principals, as a result of which he will open an office in Calcutta which is to be in charge of his son, Mr. Roy W. Wright, who has for the past three years been in Messrs. Lorimer & Co.'s headquarters. He accompanies his father on the *Australian*.

THE "West Herts and Watford Observer" of September 8 contained the terms of an address presented to Professor Attfield in recognition of his services as Vice-Chairman of the West Herts Club and Ground for cricket, football, lawn-tennis, and other games and pastimes. The address was engrossed on vellum, and signed by the Earl of Clarendon, Chairman of the Club and Ground, and the Hon. General Secretaries. In his acknowledgment the Professor said his retirement was "enforced by *anno domini*, after more than three-score and ten years of a happy and successful but strenuous life."

MR. HENRY G. SMITH, F.C.S., Assistant Curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney, N.S.W., started from London for Sydney this week, after a pleasant and profitable holiday in Great Britain and on the Continent. During the summer he has visited the principal industrial centres in this country right up to Aberdeen, and also spent several weeks abroad inquiring into various matters which especially bear upon the development of the resources of New South Wales, besides getting into touch with buyers of N.S.W. commodities. Altogether, while Mr. Smith's holiday was a purely personal one, he has succeeded, thanks to his unquenchable enthusiasm, in turning it to account for his official work.

MR. WILLIAM WEBSTER HOARE, whose portrait in Arab costume was given in this column last week, is a son of the late Mr. W. Parker Hoare, F.R.C.S., Faversham and Dartford, Kent, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. James Dixon, chemist, Above Bar, Southampton, leaving him, when he came of age, to become medical assistant to his father. Mr. Hoare was surgeon's assistant to the South Australian Government in the Goyder Survey Expedition 1868-70, and worked at the Broken Hill Silver-mines Hospital, Port Augusta Hospital, Victoria Hospital, and the Children's Hospital, Melbourne, and was altogether twenty-one years in Australia, four of them (1888-91) being with Mr. J. White, pharmacist, Kent Town, near Adelaide.

ALDERMAN RALPH SHORROCK, chemist and druggist, one of Darwin's best-known tradesmen, who has carried on business for very many years in Market Street, has accepted the Mayoralty of Darwin for the coming year. Alderman Shorrocks was born at Spring Vale, and is therefore a native of the district. He represented the Central Ward on the Darwin Town Council for many years, and was appointed Alderman in recognition of his services. He is President of the Darwin Tradesmen's Association, and is a prominent Freemason. Alderman Shorrocks is well known to pharmacists, particularly to those who attend the Conference, where his geniality and humour gained him many friends. His daughter, Miss Mary Shorrocks, is a pharmaceutical chemist.



KASUCOL, potassium ortho-sulphoguaiacolate, has found a place in the new Swiss Pharmacopœia. The substance is better known as *thiocol*. See "Art of Dispensing," p. 437.

Trade Notes.

A WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST of Kemp's cream emulsion of cod-liver oil is inserted in this issue by Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool. Eight different styles of packing the emulsion are illustrated.

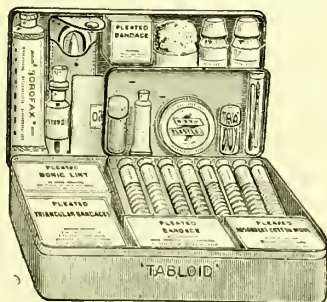
THE ODOL TOILET-TUMBLER is now to be seen on chemists' counter-cases from Land's End to John o' Groats, and users of Odol buy the tumbler when it is brought to their notice. Chemists can get a case of thirty-two tumblers delivered at their doors for 3s. 6d. on application to Odol Chemical-works, 59 to 63 Park Street, London, S.E.

MITCHAM OIL OF PEPPERMINT is to be very dear soon, as the crop yield is below the normal requirements. Messrs. J. & G. Miller, distillers, Mitcham, in calling attention to the matter, state in their advertisement that they give a guarantee that every ounce of oil they supply is distilled from Mitcham-grown plants. They also repeat their offer of 1,000% in respect to the absence of foreign peppermint oil from their product.

A NEW CORN-PROTECTOR.—The old-fashioned felt corn-plaster with its adhesive side is hard to beat, but it has the objection of sometimes slipping off the corn, and occasionally one meets a person who cannot make the plaster adhere. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, London, have overcome these drawbacks in a simple manner. They take the perforated felt disc and attach to it an indiarubber band which goes round the toe, thus producing an ideal protector, and "a comfort to all who suffer from corns." They wholesale at 4s. per dozen boxes.

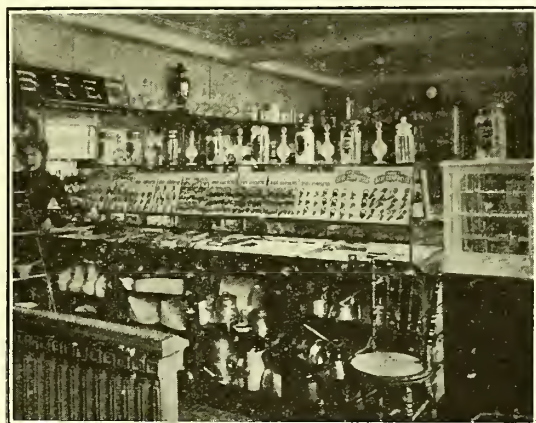
MR. REX BLANCHFORD, who has purchased the business of the late Mr. T. E. Kirkman, chemist, 76 High Street, Wimbledon, signalises his advent by issuing a Wimbledon local telephone-list. There are forty pages in it, each right-hand page bearing residents' names (alphabetically arranged) and telephone numbers, and the left-hand pages are devoted to advertisements. It is a good introduction to a chemist and a splendid advertisement. Any of our readers who write to Mr. Blanchford for a copy must send him a penny stamped and addressed wrapper for the purpose.

MOTORING has brought with it many fresh demands, and smart business-men anticipate some of these. Those



who motor are usually well-to-do, and they like to have their wants met in as small bulk and weight as possible, whether it be a luncheon-basket or a toilet-case. In the matter of medicines and surgical aid Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. reach the summit with the "Tabloid" brand motor-car medicine-case. It is a neat japanned metal case, 7½ in. by 4½ in. wide and 2 in. deep, which contains no fewer than twenty-five articles. There are bandages, boric lint, cotton-wool, protective, and plasters; pins, scissors, and sponge; a tube of skin-collodion, and two camel-hair pencils in a tube. There are Carron oil for burns, sal volatile for the faint, castor oil to relieve the eye when grit gets into it, and borofax for the wind-worn face. Below all is a vest-pocket emergency case of solids and tabloids, comprising these things—viz., quinine bisulphate 2 gr., soda mint, cascara sagrada 2 gr., phenacetin compound, bismuth salicylate 5 gr., pot. chlor. and borax, lead subacetate 10 gr. (for lotion), boric acid 6 gr. (perfumed, for use as a lotion for the eyes, etc.). The whole is intended for first-aid in accident or illness, but anyone with some medical knowledge will find enough in the case to last him on a month's motor-tour. We miss one thing—a tiny booklet telling the owner of the case what to do. We daresay it will pay many of our readers to keep a case or two in stock, and others will note that such a thing can be got in response to a telegram.

EVANS'S SUNDRIES LIST.—The new edition of the illustrated prices current of druggists' sundries stocked by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, has just been published. Our readers will note the word "stocked," for it is the firm's proud boast that there is nothing in the list of which they do not hold a complete stock. Those who have visited the attractive showrooms at No. 56 may recall that there is to be found there a specimen of each of the sundries in stock. The photograph which we reproduce shows only one corner of the rooms, and it serves to indicate how the visitor may almost at a glance pick out things that he is in need of, or the latest novelties in sundries. The price-list is compiled with a similar end in view, it being so arranged that the buyer has no index to consult, but goes straight to the article. The baby-comforters in the photograph



suggest a reference to the list, and there on pp. 2 and 3 we get twenty-two quotations of as many varieties and fourteen wood engravings of them, with a memo., "Teething Rings—See page 88." Every article in common demand from and by retail chemists is similarly dealt with. The list extends to 126 quarto pages, and there is a supplement of thirty-four pages devoted to shopfittings. The price-list is from Messrs. Evans's own printing-press, and its appearance and style reflect credit upon that department. Any chemist in business can get a copy on application to the above address.

Business Changes.

MR. G. H. FISHER, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a business at Whitwell, Yorks.

MR. A. C. GLASSPOOL, chemist and druggist, of Hales-owen and Cradley Heath, has opened a pharmacy at 6 Mill Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs.

MR. W. DUNCAN, chemist and druggist, of 6 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., has extended his premises by the addition of No. 4, adjoining.

MR. L. LOMAX, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business formerly carried on by the late Mr. Berry at Berry Brow, near Huddersfield.

MESSRS. CHEERS & HOPLEY, of Chester, have disposed of their branch business at Malpas to their late manager, Mr. Henry W. Dix, chemist and druggist.

MR. W. E. MARTIN, chemist and druggist, late of Aldeburgh, has purchased the branch business of Messrs. A. S. Campkin & Son at 74 Mill Road, Cambridge.

BWELLS, LTD., chemists, of 19 and 20 Pitfield Street, Hoxton, and elsewhere, have taken over the business of Messrs. Bainbridge & Pound, at 101 Leather Lane, Holborn, E.C.

MR. F. S. BOOTH, chemist and druggist, lately with Messrs. Savory & Moore, Ltd., of Chapel Street, London, W., has taken over the business at London Street, Faringdon, Berks, formerly carried on by Mr. T. P. Loveridge.

MR. GEORGE E. MARFITT, chemist and druggist, Hon. Secretary of the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association, has removed his business to the opposite corner

of Carlton Street and Infirmary Square, Leicester, having had the premises altered and refitted, so that the new premises are much more prominent and convenient.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Thomas Robinson, George Robinson, John Robinson, Joseph Henry Robinson, Joshua Robinson, and James Robinson, carrying on business as chemical-manufacturers at the Victoria Works, Victoria Street, Openshaw, Manchester, under the style of "Thomas Robinson," having been dissolved, the business will be carried on under the same title by Mr. James Robinson on his own account.

Birth.

BURLAND.—At 44 North Place, Guildford, on September 8, the wife of Walter Burland, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

CULLOUGH—RANKIN.—At Berry Street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, on September 6, by the Rev. James Moody, M.A., Hugh M. Cullough, jun., to Margaret (Madge), eldest daughter of Mr. W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary Chemists' and Druggists' Society, Ireland), both of Belfast.

EDWARDS—WALKER.—At St. Paul's Congregational Church, Cardiff, on September 11, by the Rev. F. A. Walker (uncle of the bride), Evan David Edwards, chemist and druggist, Cardiff, and Dewsall Court, Hereford, to Doris Holmes Walker, elder daughter of the Rev. J. Harrop Walker, Pastor of the Church.

PLATTIN—BOCOCK.—At St. Mary's Church, Peterborough, on September 12, by the Rev. H. P. Phillips, Spencer Howard Plattin, chemist and druggist, Nottingham, to Louisa Maud, younger daughter of Mr. James Boccock, Peterborough.

TRANENT—CRUMP.—At All Saints' Parish Church, Leamington, on September 3, by the Rev. E. H. St. Aubyn Trenow, George Tranent, chemist and druggist, Leicester, to Ada Beta, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Crump, Bath Street, Leamington.

Deaths.

BOLTON.—At Arundel, on August 6, Mr. Edgar Benjamin Bolton, chemist and druggist, 109 Queen's Park Road, Brighton, aged sixty-four. Mr. Bolton, who died suddenly from syncope, due to fatty degeneration of the heart, was acting as *locum-tenens* for Mr. M. H. Neale, chemist and druggist, Arundel, at the time of his death.

HEMSTEAD.—At 52 Marchmont Street, Russell Square, London, W.C., on August 17, Mr. Alfred Joseph Hemstead, chemist and druggist, aged forty-seven.

MAW.—At the Fair Vale Workhouse, Sheffield, on September 7, Mr. Solomon Gervas Maw, chemist and druggist. Mr. Maw was well known to the older members of the craft in Sheffield, and had a varied career, having been in business in Addy Street and other parts of the town for many years. He came of Lincolnshire farming stock, and after serving his apprenticeship went back to farming for a period, but the venture proving a failure he returned to the drug trade in the town. His name formerly occurred on the register as having been in business before August 1, 1868. A local pharmacist who knew him well says of him that notwithstanding the failing which caused him to end his days in destitution Mr. Maw was a gentleman at heart, and had never been heard to utter an unkind word respecting anyone, being of a very kindly and gentle disposition. His last situation was with Mr. Watson, of Shalesmoor, for whom he acted as assistant for a period.

SHAIRP.—Mr. William Shairp, chemist and druggist, late of Port Street, Stirling, died suddenly at Airth last week of heart-failure. Mr. Shairp, who was about sixty-five years of age, had carried on business in Port Street, Stirling, for about thirty-five years, but latterly had lived in retirement at Airth.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., September 13.

THE recently improved feeling in the drug and chemical markets is maintained, and now that the autumn season has commenced it is to be hoped there will be a steady improvement. Among the important price changes this week are an advance in ipecacuanha due to small stocks. Canella alba, cascara sagrada, cassia oil, and thymol are also dearer. True Socotrine aloes are now scarce owing to improved demand. Cod-liver oil is hardening, and Belgian chamomiles still tend upwards. Belladonna is excessively dear. Cascara sagrada is tending firmer. Acetanilide is expected to advance. Quinine is nominal. Tannic and gallic acids are firm. The following table shows the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canella alba	Ammonia sulphate	Kola (Jam.)	Coca-leaves
Cascara	Arrowroot	Lavender-	Pepper (white)
sagrada	Cardamom-	flowers (Fr.)	Peppermint oil
Cassia oil	seed		(Amer.)
Honey (Jam.)	Chamomiles		
Ipecacuanha	Cod-liver oil		
Thymol	Lime oil		
	Sarsaparilla		
	(grey)		
	Senna (Tinn.)		
	Turmeric		

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, September 13:—Refined camphor is firm and carnauba wax is rising.

SMYRNA, September 12:—Large sales of opium have been made to the United States and speculators at the equivalent of from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. The market is advancing, and as there has been no rain sellers are firm.

SMYRNA, September 13:—The opium market continues to advance, holders now asking 8s. 4d. to 9s. per lb. for manufacturing qualities. American agents are buying with difficulty.

NEW YORK, September 13:—The drug market is active. Opium is advancing, \$3.00 per lb. being quoted for druggists'. Peppermint oil is easier at \$2.85 per lb. for bulk. Cascara sagrada is firmer at 7c., but senega is neglected at 50c. per lb. Norwegian cod-liver oil is higher at \$24 per barrel. Menthol is slow of sale at \$2.75, and jalap is easier at 13c. per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general conditions in the heavy chemical market remain much the same as indicated in recent reports, the home trade continuing good all round and exports a very good average. In fact for all main products there is a steady inquiry, and in this respect may be specially mentioned sulphide of sodium and hyposulphite of soda, which are very scarce for prompt delivery. Valucs are well maintained, and on the firm side.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues much in the same position with a quiet business passing at steady prices. Not much is being done in forward, since buyers seem averse to pay the advanced prices asked. Present nearest figures: Beckton 12/ 2s. 6d., Beckton terms 11/ 16s. 3d., London 11/ 17s. 6d., Leith 12/ to 12/ 2s. 6d., and Hull 11/ 17s. 6d. to 11/ 18s. 9d.

BENZOLS are in steady demand and firm, 90 per cent. 10d. to 10½d., and 50 per cent. 11½d. to 1s. per gallon.

GREEN COPPERAS with brisk inquiry is very firm. Best

Lancashire makes 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, Welsh 11s. to 13s. per ton in bulk free on rails.

BARIUM PRODUCTS.—A strong tone continues in this branch, and prices are firm with advancing tendency. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form is moving well at 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton in 8 to 9 cwt. casks. Chloride of barium is very firm and somewhat dearer at 6l. 15s. to 7l. 15s. per ton in large casks according to quantity, and 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s. per ton in bags. Mineral sulphate of barytes continues steady, and for some qualities rather higher figures are asked. Prices vary according to quality, quantity, and package from 40s. to 100s. per ton. Pure blanc fixe in dried and powder form 8l. 15s. to 9l. 15s. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Precipitated carbonate of barium 6l. to 7l. per ton in bags with strong demand. Mineral carbonate of barytes (Witherite) still in short supply. Sulphide of barium crude calcined 70 to 75 per cent. 4l. 10s. to 5l. Hydrate of barium crystals 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Fused concentrated solid quality 56 to 60 per cent. BaO 13l. 10s. to 15l. in 5 to 6 cwt. drums. The latter quality in crushed state and in special drums 30s. per ton extra. Nitrate of barium is very firm and looks like advancing. Crystals 18l. 10s. to 19l., and powdered 18l. 15s. to 19l. 5s. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, September 12.

ANISEED.—Russian is firm at 26s. per cwt. on the spot.

ASSENIC is quoted 24s. per cwt. and expected to be dearer.

BEESWAX.—Sales of pale have been made at £7 18s. 9d. per cwt.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Sales on the spot have been made at 162s. 6d. to 165s. per cwt., which is an advance of 2s. 6d.; 170s. is asked for medium, and pale yellow is firmly held at 235s. per cwt.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta meet with more inquiry, and price remains firm, 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. ex store. First-pressure French is 3½d. on the spot, and for forward delivery shippers are asking an advance of 1l. per ton.

CHAMOMILES.—For second gatherings agents now ask as much as 100s. 6d. per cwt., quay terms. It is reported crops will shortly be gathered in.

COD-LIVER OIL.—For an arrival of Newfoundland of congenial quality 2s. per gal. is asked from the quay.

FENNEL-SEED is very scarce on the spot, Turkish being held for 21s.

GUM ACACIA.—Sales of fine white are reported at 50s. per cwt.

IRISH MOSS.—For common quality 8s. 6d. per cwt. is asked.

QUILAIA.—There have been large sales on the spot at 19l. per ton, and nothing is now obtainable under 20l. It is reported considerable quantities have been destroyed in Valparaiso.

SPERMACETIL.—Owners are talking of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. for Chilean.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Very firm on the spot at 27l. 5s. per ton. Several hundred tons reported sold at 26l. 17s. 6d. for forward delivery.

TURPENTINE is dearer, 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt.

ACETANILIDE.—This article, which has been in a waterlogged condition for many months, shows signs of improving, and an advance would not be surprising. Small lots are offered at 11d. and 1-cwt. kegs 10½d. per lb.

ACID, ACETIC.—The tendency in Germany continues firm, although the consumption during the summer months has certainly not been so great as in other years, but still sufficient to strengthen the position and to clear out the cheaper second-hand stocks. It is believed higher prices may be expected later, especially as the changed position of acetate of lime in the American market must eventually make itself felt in Germany.

ACID, GALLIC, is firm at 1s. 6d. per lb.

ACID, TANNIC, is also firm at 1s. 9¾d. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is steady at 11¼d. for English and 10¾d. for foreign.

ALBUMEN is quiet but firm. Chinese is offered at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. as to quality and Russian at 2s. 6d.

ANISEED.—Sales of small lots of Russian have taken place at 26s. per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—Dearer. At auction, sales of St. Vincent were made at from 2¼d. to 2½d. per lb. for fair to good manufacturing. Privately a good business has been done; holders now ask 2½d. for good.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—Extremely high prices are quoted from abroad, which preclude business.

CANARY-SEED is very slow of sale. For new crop Turkish 34s. per quarter, c.i.f. terms, has been accepted.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—At auction 50 cases sold without reserve at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary false-packed. Broken cassia was bought in at 34s.

CHAMOMILES.—There is still a good inquiry at advancing prices. Up to 100s. per cwt. has been paid on the spot and 102s. 6d. to 105s. is now asked for good flowers of second gathering, 110s. being quoted for firsts. The Belgian crop is now almost over, and it is uncertain as to whether it will be worth while to make another gathering.

CHILLIES.—At auction steady prices were paid, fair red little yellowish East African realising 34s. 6d.; good Nyasaland were bought in at 35s. and yellow at 30s.

CINCHONA.—At auction on Tuesday 806 packages were offered, of which the bulk sold at steady rates, the unit being from ¾d. to 1½d. per lb.

The following table shows the amount of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona ...	294	276
Calisaya cinchona ...	230	230
Java cinchona ...	156	156
Ceylon cinchona...	126	56
	806	718

The following table shows approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lbs.
The Brunswick Factory ...	34,285
The Imperial Factory ...	25,726
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd. ...	22,542
The Mannheim Factory ...	18,353
Druggists, etc. ...	18,456
Total quantity sold ...	119,362
Bought in ...	15,697
Total quantity offered ...	135,059

The prices paid were as follows: **SOUTH AMERICAN.**—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya quill, fair to good part silvery 4d. to 5d., broken quill and chips 2d. per lb. **JAVA.**—Ledgeriana chips 4½d. to 6¾d., hybrid chips 4½d., root at 2½d. to 3¾d., and branch 3½d. to 4d. **CEYLON.**—Ledgeriana stem chips and shavings 4½d. to 4¾d. **Officialis,** stem chips and root 5d., and Succirubra stem chips and root 5d. **EAST INDIAN.**—**Officialis,** stem chips 3½d. to 3¾d., small and dusty ditto 1½d., renewed chips and shavings 3d. to 3½d., fair to good root 2½d. to 3¾d., and branch 1½d. **Succirubra** stem chips and shavings 1½d. to 2l., ordinary to fair root 1½d. to 2½d., branch 1½d., and extra bold mossy silvery Hybrid quill (50 cases) 5½d. per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on September 27 will consist of 6,810 packages Ledgeriana and Hybrid, 380 cases and 634 bales Succirubra, and 43 packages Java coca-leaves. The stock in first hands on September 5 consisted of 5,255 packages Government bark and 14,712 packages private bark. In the drug-auctions 29 bales of Guayaquil bark sold at from 4d. to 6¼d. per lb. for mostly lean quill, this being a fair price.

CLOVES.—At auction 50 bales Zanzibar sold at 7d. per lb. for barely fair rather mixed; privately fair have been sold at 7¼d. The delivery-market has been fluctuating, the week opening at dearer rates comprising October-December delivery at 7½d. and January-March at 7¾d. to 7¾d.; subsequently 7½d. was paid for October-December and 7½d. for January-March; for arrival the sales include August-October shipment at 6½d. to 6¾d.; October-December and January-March at 6¾d., c.i.f., d/w.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm, good new crop Morocco having been sold at 17s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

CUBEES.—There has been a substantial rise in the value of cubees in the United States owing to great scarcity and active demand.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet, the high price checking business somewhat. Morocco is quoted 37s. to 40s. per cwt., and Malta at 44s. on the spot.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Some new crop Morocco has just arrived and is being offered at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt. according to quantity.

GINGER.—Quiet at auction and rather easier for Jamaica, with small sales of dull washed at 60s. and common at 50s.

per cwt. A few cases Cochin also sold at 40s. for small native cut; medium cut was bought in at 62s. 6d. to 65s. Subsequent to the auctions medium cut Cochin had been sold at 62s. and bold bright Calicut rough at 37s. 6d.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—French are now somewhat cheaper, offering at from 80s. per cwt., c.i.f., and upwards.

LINSEED is steady but quiet. Bold seed is scarce as the Morocco crop has proved a partial failure.

MENTHOL.—Quiet, with small sales of Kobayashi at 9s. spot and buyers. In auction 9s. 3d. per lb. was wanted for 5 cases of unworked Kobayashi.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—For prompt shipment from Messina 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted and 9s. 10d. for new crop.

OIL, CASSIA, is dearer, 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. now offering at 3s. 11d. to 4s. per lb. spot.

OIL, CASTOR.—Firm. Hull make of first pressing for prompt to December is quoted 30l. per ton in barrels; seconds for December, 29l. 10s. Firsts for January to June 1907, delivery in monthly quantities, 29l., and seconds 28l. per ton, ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on September 10 that a stronger tendency has set in in cod-liver oil owing to scarcity of refined oil. Finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil has been sold at 67s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 10,150 barrels, against 9,166 barrels at the same date last year.

OIL, LAVENDER.—Genuine English oil is now worth 23s. per lb. to buy from first-hands, and with higher prices for the new French, the outlook is for a dear season. The quantity available for distillation this year is much smaller than usual.

OIL, LEMON.—From Messina the new crop is quoted at 3s. 11d. per lb. f.o.b., and business has been done in another direction at 3s. 7d. f.o.b. for a good brand.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Genuine English is much dearer owing to the extremely small crop, and from first-hands 34s. per lb. is now a general quotation.

OIL, SPIKE.—The new crop which is now being distilled is offered at 3s. 10½d. per lb.

OPIMUM.—In sympathy with Smyrna advices, London market remains firm, but there is not much business doing. Smyrna druggists' testing 12 per cent. is held for 9s. per lb. Persian opium is firmer in the producing-markets, but here there is no change.

SMYRNA, August 31.—The sales on our market amount to 310 cases, comprising 170 cases new and old current manufacturing for America, 60 cases extra Karahissar, 48 cases old manufacturing for the Continent, 7 cases Yerli, and 25 cases selected manufacturing for England. The sales early this week commenced at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb., but very quickly advanced again to last week's quotations. The Americans are still large buyers, and as sellers are very firm we are afraid we shall have to report higher figures next week. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 2,368 cases, against 883 cases at same period last year.

A report from Smyrna dated August 31 states that the sales during August amount to 656 cases, 450 of which were for America, 100 for account of interior and local speculators, and the balance for England and the Continent. The market advanced and declined 2d. or 3d. per lb., according to the demand, and to-day, owing to very large purchases effected this week, the market is very firm and tending upwards. The arrivals to date amount to 2,368 cases, against 853 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 1,936 cases, against 528. The stock in first and second hands is now 2,961 cases, against 3,742 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 801, against 814 cases.

SMYRNA, September 1.—A large business has taken place this week, principally on account of America and England. The sales comprise 54 cases current t.q. at the equivalent of from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d., 185 cases current Karahissar t.q. at from 7s. 8d. to 7s. 11d., 68 cases Karahissar t.q. at 8s. 1d., seven cases current Yerli t.q. at 8s., and nine cases rejections at 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., European ports. Market closes firm with buyers, and the arrivals amount to 2,370 cases, against 870 cases at the same time last year.

OTTO OF ROSE is in steady demand at full rates.

PEPPER.—At auction no Singapore offered; fair Tellicherry was bought in at 5½d.; privately small spot sales of Singapore have been made at 5½d., and greyish Singapore at 5½d. Singapore white pepper at auction was bought in

at 7d. for fair, and 83 bags good Muntok sold at 7½d. to 7¾d., being cheaper; privately spot is quoted at 7d. for fair Singapore, and 20 tons for August-October shipment are reported sold at 6¼d. c.i.f. London.

PIMENTO.—Firm at auction, fair being bought in at 3½d. per lb.

POTASH, PERMANGANATE.—A report from Germany states that most factories have sold their production for this year and further ahead, so that business mainly applies to second-hand parcels. No alteration has as yet taken place in the price, and it is as yet uncertain as to whether the works will find it necessary to make an advance. In London from 36s. to 40s. is quoted.

QUICKSILVER.—From second hands business has been done at 6l. 18s. 6d. per bottle, the importers' price remaining unchanged at 7l.

QUININE is nominal in the absence of business, the nearest value for the usual brands of German sulphate being 7½d. per oz. from second-hands.

SAFFRON.—Prices in Spain have lately been tending higher as the result of drought. About the end of this month definite news may be expected regarding the new crop, the success of which mainly depends on the weather prevailing during the next fortnight or three weeks. Finest Valencia of B.P. quality is quoted 33s. per lb. downwards.

SHELLAC is steady on the spot, ordinary to good T.N. orange selling on a basis of from 218s. to 221s.; sales of G.A.L. in circle Garnet have been made at 197s. 6d. and A.C. is quoted 212s. 6d. Futures have been inactive and quotations are nominal.

SULPHUR.—The exports from Sicily in July were large, as consumers have delayed buying in order to see whether the "Consortio" would be created or not; shipments amounted to 44,936 tons, against 23,571 tons, and for the seven months (January to July) the shipments have been 286,981 tons, against 311,041 tons; stocks at all shipping ports in Sicily at end of July were 422,290 tons, against 385,573 tons. It is reported that the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Co. delivered to the "Consortio" at the end of July last 350,000 tons of sulphur; therefore at that time about 72,000 tons were in "outsiders'" hands; but including the quantities at the mines, it is roughly estimated that they hold 100,000 tons, of which 50,000 to 55,000 tons belong to the refineries. The sulphur in outsiders' hands has been selling at somewhat below the prices asked by the "Consortio," but this will soon be exhausted. The "Consortio" advances to the producers only 80 per cent. of the value, based on the current quotation, which is insufficient for the small producers, whose credit is soon exhausted. For this and other reasons production will probably diminish somewhat. The following are the current quotations: Best crude seconds in bulk, 79s. 3d.; best thirds, 74s.; refined sulphur in block in bags of 1 cwt., 87s. 6d.; in sticks, 90s. 6d.; flowers in bags of 50 kilos., 101s. 9d.; and commercial ditto, 90s. per ton f.o.b. Sicily.

SULPHURIC ETHER.—Its dependence on the spirit market renders the position firm in Germany, and the small advances which have taken place lately have been necessitated by the increase in the price of spirit.

THYMOL.—The severe competition among makers of thymol which had driven prices to an unprofitable figure has ceased, and as a result of improved trade one maker has advanced his price to 7s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots. There is very little to be had in second hands.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first and second hand goods to-day a rather dull tone prevailed, although privately there is a steady undercurrent of trade. Socotrine aloes are now very scarce and dearer; steady prices were paid for Cape. Round buchu-leaves are wanted. Sumatra benzoin is extremely slow of sale. Ceylon coca-leaves are still tending easier, and for cardamoms the prices paid were steady, seeds being 1d. dearer. Cascara sagrada is dearer. Little interest was shown in the offerings of crude camphor. Gamboge is held for higher rates. Jamaica honey, being scarce, realised an advance of from 1s. to 2s. Ipocacuanha is also dearer on small stocks. Menthol and peppermint oil are quiet. West Indian distilled lime oil sold at an advance. Rhubarb sold more freely at steady prices. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla is still scarce, and

a further advance was paid, while native also maintains its price. Tinnevely senna sold exceedingly well at firmer prices. Turmeric is tending dearer as stocks are getting into smaller compass. In bees' wax there was no material alteration. The amounts of the offers and sales are given in the table following, asterisks indicating private sales:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen egg	4	0	Lime-juice (raw)...	6	5
Aloes—			Mastich	11	1
Cape	21	17	Menthol	5	0
Socotrine	5	*5	Musk (cab.)	1	0
Zanzibar	4	4	Myrrh	25	3
Ambergris	1	0	Nux vomica	380	0
Annatto-seed	45	*4	Oil—		
Antimony (crude) ..	10	0	aniseed	2	0
Asafetida	20	0	cajuput	18	0
Balsam Peru	2	0	camphor	17	0
Benzoin—			cinnamon	7	7
Palembang	65	0	clove	2	0
Saigon	13	0	eucalyptus	42	0
Siam	4	0	fish	10	0
Sumatra	116	0	lemongrass	21	0
Buchu	8	2	lime	2	2
Calumba	210	43	patchouli	5	0
Camphor (Ch. cr.) ..	81	0	peppermint (Jap.) ..	10	0
powder	7	0	rose (sett.)	2	0
ref. Jap.	5	0	wood	30	0
Canella alba	5	0	Olibanum	10	0
Cannabis indica	20	0	Orange-peel	13	5
Cantharides	1	0	Orchella-weed	2	0
Cardamoms	149	90	Papain	4	0
Cascara sagrada	125	0	Puree	2	0
Cascarilla	15	0	Rhubarb (China)	67	14
Cassia fistula	24	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Cinchona	29	29	grey Jamaica	11	11
Civet	5	0	Guatemala	7	7
Coca-leaves	77	21	native	21	12
Cochineal	8	0	Scabiac	8	8
Colocynth and pulp ..	15	0	Senega	5	0
Cuttle-bone	63	38	Senna and pods—		
Divi-divi	29	29	Alex.	74	6
Dragon's-blood	23	0	Mecca	4	0
Elaterium	1	0	Tinnevely	321	307
Elemi	4	4	Squill	16	0
Ergot	16	0	Tamarinds	22	0
Gamboge	4	0	Tonka beans	9	0
Gum arabic	52	12	Turmeric	236	112
Hemlock spruce(cks.) ..	2	0	Wax (bees)—		
Honey—			Australian	1	0
Jamaica	58	54	Cape	5	0
Insect-powder (kegs) ..	5	0	East Indian	74	0
Ipecacuanha—			Jamaica	43	23
Minas	2	2	Madagascar	221	56
Rio (Matto Grosso) ..	5	0	Mombasa	12	12
Kamala	3	0	Morocco	8	0
Kino	3	0	Spanish	16	0
Kola	41	12	Zanzibar	239	1
			Wax (Japanese)	38	0

ALOES.—Four cases of good hard hepatic Zanzibars in skins sold at 47s. 6d., and for five kegs of good stiff pasty Socotrine the price did not transpire. Privately true Socotrine are extremely scarce, further business having been done at 82s. 6d. It is said the stock of genuine is about thirty-five kegs, mostly of the softer grades. Cape aloes sold without material alteration, fair to good hard firsts realising 30s. to 32s., fair rather gritty 29s. 6d., and dull drossy and soft 26s. per cwt.

AMMONIACUM.—Small seedy drop and partly blocky was bought in at 40s. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—Privately 70l. is quoted for crude and 105l. to 108l. for regulus on the spot.

BENZONIN.—Extremely quiet, there being no business whatever in auction. Good well-packed small almondy seconds were held at 8l. 15s., ditto with slightly false-packed sides 8l. 7s. 6d., fair at 7l. 5s., ordinary seconds at 6l. 10s., good thirds 5l. 10s., and common 5l. 5s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Good round green leaves are still scarce and wanted. A bale of small "ovals" sold at 6d., and for a bale of yellowish round 10d. was paid. Bronzy "longs" were limited at from 6½d. to 7d.

CALUMBA.—Sixteen bags sold, subject to seller's approval, at 12s. for rough lean "tonguey" sorts, and 7s. to 8s. 6d. for sea-damaged. Small to bold bright washed yellow was limited at 15s. A further 27 bags of rough stemmy sorts realised 8s. subject.

CAMPHOR.—Several parcels of Chinese crude were limited at 350s.

CANELLA ALBA.—Dearer. Privately, several parcels have lately been cleared off the market for export, and an advance of about 10s. per cwt. is asked in consequence. In auction 50s. was asked for good pale quill to ordinary dull.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fair clipped tops are held at 4s. per lb.

CARDAMOMS sold rather in buyers' favour, but seed were dearer. Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold long smooth palish, 2s. 3d., bold long palish 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., good medium and bold pale 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., medium pale long 1s. 2d., bold dull splits 1s. 1d., small pale 10½d. to 11d., brown and split 11d., common mixed brown 6d. Seed.—1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Good East Indian seed are now held firmly at 1s. 7d.

Exports from Ceylon continue to show a decline, shipments from January 1 to August 20 being 476,602 lb., against 485,792 lb. during 1905, and 642,115 lb. during 1904. The decrease is principally noticeable in shipments to India and the United States, whereas exports to the United Kingdom have been on an increased scale.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Much higher prices are now asked owing to the strong advices from the producing centres where 6½ cents and over has been freely paid. On the spot 35s. is asked for last season's bark and in auction two parcels were bought in at fancy prices.

CIVET.—Very fair quality is steady at 4s. 9d. per oz.

COCA-LEAVES sold at easier prices for Ceylon, 6½d. being paid for ordinary brownish green and 3d. for low brown. Fair greenish were held at 9d. per lb. Ten cases had been sold privately.

COLOCYNTH.—Good Turkey pulped was bought in at 2s. 9d. and apple at 1s. 4d. per lb.

CUTTLE-FISH.—Extra bold pale East Indian sold at 4d. and palish half-broken at 1½d. per lb.

DIVI-DIVI.—A parcel from Bimlipatam realised 7s. 3d. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The s.s. *Persia* from Bombay has arrived with 28 cases of "Zanzibar drop." In auction the drug was slow of sale; 65s. was wanted for a lot of 18 cases Zanzibar drop, and for genuine Singapore reboiled lump 10l. was wanted; good bright rather seedy lump was held at 8l. 10s., and bag-shaped lump at from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Good reed nicely wrapped was held at 8l. 15s., at which occasional sales are made.

ELEMI.—A new lot of 4 cases good-pale Manila, slightly discoloured on surface, sold at 64s. per cwt., being steady.

ERGOT.—Two parcels, amounting to 16 bags of sound Russian, were held at 1s. per lb.

GAMBOGE is held for higher rates. Four cases, all that offered, were limited at 17l. 10s. per cwt. for fair unsorted partly blocky Siam pipe of slightly mixed fracture.

GUM ARABIC.—Fair palish Karachi Amrad sold at 26s., bold siftings at 23s., and red pickings at 20s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaica met with active competition owing to scarcity, prices advancing 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; 27s. 6d. to 28s. was paid for nice pale thick to pasty, in barrels; 23s. for good, 19s. 6d. to 21s. for fair amber liquid, 18s. to 19s. for dark brown liquid, and 16s. to 17s. 6d. for common dark brown.

IPECACUANHA.—Dearer. Previous to the auctions business had been done privately in Rio (Matto Grosso) at 7s. 9d., the advance being due to the depleted stocks. In auction only five bales of Matto Grosso offered, holders of which were extremely firm at 8s. for fair lean. Of Minas only two bales offered and sold at 7s. 5d. for fair cultivated, an advance of 1d. on the previous price.

The exports of ipecac. from Brazil during 1905 amounted to 21,693 kilos. (15,264l.), against 18,703 kilos. (8,795l.) in 1904.

KOLA.—Good bright Jamaica sold at 3½d. per lb. for 12 barrels. Another parcel of 17 bags of bright Ceylon was limited at 4½d.

LIME-JUICE.—Ordinary brown Jamaica sold without reserve at 7½d. per gallon.

MASTICH.—For pale tear 1s. 9d. was wanted, and a bag of damaged blocky realised 1s.

MYRRH.—Three bales of good siftings sold without reserve at 72s. 6d. per cwt. Small to bold bright pale

partly blocky Aden sorts were bought in at the nominal price of 100s.

OIL, ANISEED.—Tonkin oil was offered at 5s. 4d. per lb.

OIL, CINNAMON-LEAF.—Seven cases Ceylon sold at 2½d. per oz.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Australian of B.P. quality, containing 72 to 73 per cent. cineol, was held for 1s. 2d. per lb., 42 cases being on offer.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, containing 83 to 84 per cent. of citral, was limited at 6d. per oz.

OIL, LIME.—Dearer, two cases fair West Indian distilled realising from 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d. per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Pending developments as to the possible action of producers in the United States, the market has been quiet, and until the result shows itself by some definite announcement on their part, it is not expected that the market will be influenced much one way or the other. Meanwhile 12s. 6d. to 13s. is quoted for pure Wayne County on the spot according to brand, and for American H.G.H. 15s. 4½d. is still asked. Japanese dementholised oil is offered at 6s. spot for Kobayashi, which price has been paid.

ORANGE PEEL.—Privately the stocks are small, good Maltese strip being held for 6½d. per lb. The new crop is not expected before the beginning of next year. In auction five cases sold without reserve at 1¼d. to 1¾d. for common dark strip and 4¾d. for middling.

PUREE.—Very damp but bright Calcutta was held at 5s. 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Firm and in fair demand, the following being the sales: Canton trimming root, part very stalky, sold at 1s. 5d.; good round Canton pickings with 60 per cent. fair fracture (1 case), 1s. 2d.; ordinary pickings, part spongy (6 cases), 1s.; small to bold flat High-dried, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, part loose, 1s. 4d.; medium to bold round ditto, well trimmed, 1s. 4d.; and High-dried flat and round pickings, 1s. Medium to bold round horny with half palish fracture and half dark was held at 1s., and small at 10d. Shensi was bought in at fancy prices, including good bold round orange-coated with ¾ good pinky fracture.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica remains scarce, only 11 bales being offered, which sold at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., according to quality, being 1d. to 2d. dearer. Seven bales of coarse grey Guatemala realised 11½d., and for 8 bales native Jamaica from 9d. to 11d. was accepted for ordinary mixed grey and yellow to fair pale red, 1 bale going at 1s. 2d. Of 12 bales from another broker 1 sold at 1s., the remainder being bought in at 1s. 1d. for ordinary mixed yellow and red.

SCABLAC.—Fair native Madras sold at 7l. 15s. per cwt.

SENEGA.—Five bales of very dark were held at 2s. 3d. per lb.

SENNA.—Tinnevely met with keen competition at firmer prices. Ordinary small specky sold at 1¼d.; small to medium size fair greenish 1½d. to 1¾d.; medium to bold greenish 2¼d. to 2¾d.; and pods 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Good pale Alexandrian pods were held at 8½d., and siftings were bought in at 4d. Supplies of the new crop are coming forward very slowly, as at about this time last year large quantities were offered at auction. A fair amount of business has also been done privately. Common dark Mecca pods sold at 3½d. for 12 bales.

TONKA BEANS.—A parcel of six packages of bold but damaged Trinidad sold at from 8½d. to 9½d. per lb.

TURMERIC is tending firmer owing to scarcity. Fair bright Madras finger sold to-day at 24s. for 18 bags.

WAX, BEES.—Prices were without material alteration, Zanzibar being firmly held at 6l. 15s. for good even brown. Twelve cases fair yellow to dark Mombasa sold at 6l. 15s. to 6l. 12s. 6d. Good brown Madagascar block was bought in at 7l., and 39 packages fair yellow, part dark, realised 6l. 12s. 6d. Fair bright orange Jamaica sold at 7l. 17s. 6d. (one lot 7l. 15s.), and low dark brown 6l. Bleached Calcutta was held at from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 5s. per cwt.; fair greenish yellow Bombay at 6l. 5s., and yellow Spanish at 6l. 5s.

WAX, JAPAN, is steady at 57s. 6d. per cwt. spot.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Phenazone or Gelsemium.

SIR,—In face of the emphatic opinion and experience of "M.R.C.S." (133/61) and the doctor consulted by "Argon" (134/6), in your issue of September 1, one hesitates to venture into the field of controversy on this point; but I should like to say that I was for some time employed as assistant in a pharmacy where at least five representative homœopathic doctors had their prescriptions dispensed. From being a sceptic of homœopathy at first I had to concede from observation that at least in the knowledge and application of the therapeutics of drugs the homœopathic practitioner by the very tenets of his practice of medicine was palpably proficient, and the homœopath prescribes gelsemium for such symptoms of the throat and mouth as described by "Pentro"—in homœopathic doses, of course, because he knows those effects to be produced by gelsemium in large doses. Without the books at hand to refer to, I believe my reading of this drug was derived either from Dr. Rud-dock's "Vade Mecum" (larger work) or Dr. Clark's "Prescriber."

Yours truly,

STUDENT. (145/33.)

Cold-cream and the Four Greater Cold Seeds.

SIR,—Mr. Ashton says the four greater cold seeds are those of the cucumber, melon, pumpkin, and gourd, and refers to Gerard for evidence. But Gerard uses "melon" and "pompion" (pumpkin) interchangeably for the same plant. According to the "Arcana Fairfaxiana" the four great cold seeds were those of the gourd, cucumber, melon, and citron. Here again, however, there is a difficulty, for both Lyte and Gerard say of the citron that although its pulp is cold the seed is hot and dry. According to the "Arcana" the four lesser cold seeds were those of the endive, succory, lettuce, and purslane.

"Xrayser" asks whether our cold-cream is the lineal descendant of the "ointment of the four cold seeds." As regards one English cold-cream I think I may say that it is not. It appears to descend lineally from the *unguentum refrigerans*, Galenus, of which Culpeper gives the recipe as follows:

Take of white wax, four ounces; oyl of roses omphacine, a pound; melt it in a double vessel, then pour it out into another, by degrees putting in cold water, and often pouring it out of one vessel into another, stirring till it be white; last of all, wash it in rose water, adding a little rose water and rose vinegar.

The *unguentum pomatum* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia was something like this, being made by beating together lard and rose-water, and perfuming with oil of rhodium. This was afterwards called *ung. rosaceum*, and combining this with the name of the preparation given by Culpeper, we get a pretty good equivalent of our modern "cold-cream of roses."

I am, etc.,

Epworth, Sept. 7.

C. C. BELL.

["Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 44, takes Mr. Bell's view of cold-cream. The very name *Ceratum Galeni* suggests second-century origin.—EDITOR.]

Use of Dusters.

SIR,—Your correspondent "One of the Tribe of Jesse" (whatever that may mean) has evidently had small experience of present-day druggists' shops in borrowing a "noble Lord's" designation of "frowzy." I am willing to

admit that chemists' shops may be found which deserve that title, but I positively deny that it applies to the trade in general. My experience, which covers nearly thirty years, points to the opposite. I have held situations in both town and country, before I opened for myself, where dusters, glass-cloths, etc., were freely used. In my own pharmacy we have clean every Monday morning four dusters, one sponge-cloth, two glass-cloths, towel, and sponge, all of which are used in a systematic and proper manner, the proper uses of which were learned before the advent of mushroom drug-stores. I have never known a pharmacy where "organised daily cleaning of dirty bottles," etc., has not been rigidly carried out. What is the object of your correspondent so glibly running down his own craft?

Yours truly,
J. C. L. (143/31.)

SIR,—I am clean because of Jesse, but since I've started in to clean up this place, faith, I think I'll never get clean any more. My friend of the "Tribe of Jusso" writes a smart letter: it is American—it has dash, but is wanting in logic. If I began by being clean, surely I may make suppositories cleaner than he. In the old days at Edinburgh I was great at ear-blisters and suppositories, made quick and neat and clean. Further back, when an apprentice, I had to make tr. opii and tr. camph. co. with gum. opii and aq. calcis from the gasworks lime (lifted free from the heap). All these good old customs had to stop when I went to Boots'. "Jusso" wants a tip on galenicals. Let me whisper in his ear that my special line is selling at a profit—just as I told my old governor when he twitted me with selling turps. I said, "Yes, sir, we do, at fivepence a pint: you keep it at tenpence—in the museum behind the shop."

ONCE ONE OF THE TRIBE OF JESSE.

[Once One's letter suggests that his generalisation about dusters, etc., arises from his experience of a recent purchase of a shop.—EDITOR.]

Lime-water.

SIR,—I must thank "An Old Hand" for his useful criticism of my letter of September 1. I will repeat the experiment there described, taking care this time to pour off instead of pipetting off the solution. I shall be considerably surprised, however, if this modification makes any difference to the results. The film which was formed on the surface of the lime-water was certainly not sufficiently thick to prevent evaporation, and therefore could hardly prevent ingress of CO₂. With regard to his remark that the bulk of the lime-water was stationary, I suppose "An Old Hand" is aware that physicists agree that the molecules of a solution are in active motion like those of a gas. Consequently the surface of the lime-water is continually changing, and unless the slight film protects the solution as "An Old Hand" suggests, it should not make much difference whether the solution is disturbed (when the bottle is dusted or the solution poured off) or not. However, theory is not very convincing in questions of this sort, and they are best answered by experiment. The deductions which "An Old Hand" makes in the latter part of his letter are probably correct, if one assumes that the 2 per cent. depreciation is due entirely to the formation of calcium carbonate. As I have said before, part of the loss is explained possibly by the formation of a calcium silicate.

*Yours truly,
W. S. CLARK.

Co-operative Boycott.

SIR,—I am somewhat surprised at your generally well-informed journal, on reading your article on the above subject, to find the words "For direct encouragement of substitution this list beats any we have ever seen." Now, Sir, I cannot think that you are not fully acquainted with the lists of many wholesale houses almost at your own door, many of which make a huge part of their business that of substituting proprietaries. I have one before me as I write which can knock the C.W.S. list given in your article into a cocked hat, both for the quantity of articles advertised therein and for the length of time they have been at the substitution game. [Our correspondent here quotes from a wholesale list, but it is not at all on the lines of opposition exhibited by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which constitutes direct encouragement of substitution of specific articles.—EDITOR.] I should be sorry to think that

your esteemed journal was biased against co-operative societies, but as this substitution has been going on for over twenty-three years by the firm in question and scores of others since, without, so far as I know, any protest on your behalf, I do not quite see what other conclusion I can well come to. Is it a crime for co-operative societies to do what other firms have been doing for years without protest? Don't you think it is time the P.A.T.A. put these firms on the boycott? Yours truly,

A CO-OPERATIVE CHEMIST. (146/3.)

The Minor Examination and After.

SIR,—It is a notable fact that after almost every Minor examination some successful candidate or other writes a glowing account of his "experiences." Invariably he speaks in the following fashion: "Had a good time in pharmacy"; "a trot through doses"; "a little elementary work in chemistry"; "a few easy slides"; "shown a few mat. med. specimens"; "the examiners were very kind, and often helped me out"—in short, that the examination was easy and perfectly fair, and (as the President said a short while ago) "anyone with a fair pharmaceutical training ought to have no difficulty in passing." Undoubtedly this is perfectly true in a few cases, but is it so in all—nay, in the majority of cases? I venture to think not. The experiences of thousands of students give the lie to this idea. Every examination creates a fresh wonder and surprise for both students and principals. Men who are least prepared pass without any bother, while others who really have a thorough knowledge of the subjects fail, and if they appeal, the only consolation possible is a curt note or message telling which subject has caused the downfall. I could mention several such cases, but I will just give one of a student who carried off the medals in the college where he studied—a man who occupied the front rank among his fellows, and studied long and earnestly, yet tried time after time without success. At his sixth attempt he was informed that dispensing was his weak subject, yet for over a year he had been the best dispenser in one of the most successful colleges. The irony of it! Let me give one more example. Last year a student went up who on his own confession was unprepared and only tried "on spec" of good fortune. At the end of the first day's work he had only dispensed three out of the five prescriptions (and two of those were spoilt) and done his volumetric estimation entirely wrong, yet he was allowed to pass, and on the second day he was the first to qualify. These are only two out of dozens of similar cases. Is the present system equal to all students? Hundreds of men, qualified and unqualified, say, "No." It seems to me that what is wanted is an equalisation of the practical papers, and, if possible, all candidates on the second day to have the same examiners. I will not say more on the subject of examiners, but all who have been through the mill know that often to get one examiner means failure, and to get another means success.

May I outline the prospects of successful and unsuccessful students? The successful one goes out into business again, armed with his certificate and a mind full of high aims. He has spent money and studied hard, and naturally expects to reap the harvest of his self-denial. But what is the harvest in reality? He finds that the highest salary he can command is no better than that of a skilled labourer, and his scientific mind has to descend to retailing patent medicines at cut prices. More than this: he must consider himself lucky if he is not called upon to weigh whitening and do other "scientific work" of a similar character.

As for the unsuccessful man, if he has the money and is not too disgusted, he tries till he succeeds, only to find that the game isn't worth the candle. If he has neither the money nor the inclination, he gets employment in a large firm. If he has the ability, he is made a manager, and so his loss is not great; for he knows how little likelihood there is of the Pharmaceutical Society finding him out. Or there is yet another course open to him if he can get the money. That is to open a shop. If he does this and brings to bear all his business and college training on it, there is every possibility that his success will be as great as his more lucky brother. This may seem a sweeping statement; nevertheless it has been proved to be true in many cases. His only real disadvantage is in being debarred from

selling the scheduled poisons. I am speaking now of the ordinary business. I have taken careful note of the poison-sales in three businesses doing about 20*l.* per week each and in not one were they more than 4*s.* a week. Therefore I come to two conclusions—first, the Minor is not a test of all-round ability, and, secondly, it is not worth the time and money that it demands.

VERITAS. (142/15.)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

West Port (139/74).—Your CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER contains precipitated chalk, carbolic acid, and a little powdered cuttle-fish bone. It is coloured with some organic substance, probably carmine. If you use a good quality carbolic acid you ought not to get any alteration in the colour of it.

S. H. (140/58).—INFANTS' CARMINATIVE.—Do you think it advisable to sell a preparation containing paregoric? Magnesium carbonate (5*j.*), syrup (5*ss.*), dill water (3*iv.*), and a little bromide of potassium (5*ss.*) is a safer remedy for general use. These, with the exception of the bromide, and with paregoric, are in the sample you send. Syrup of rhubarb is sometimes added, but your sample seems to contain none.

Dent (137/13).—The ULCER OINTMENT contains very little mercury, but there is some boric acid present besides the phenol. Try the following:

Acidi carbolici	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Acidi borici	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Ung. hydrarg. ammon.	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Adipis benzoat	...	...	...	3 <i>iv.</i>

Mizpah (138/39).—BROWN ANILINE HAIR-STAIN.—Metaphenylenediamine yields browns (Bismarck brown, etc) on nitration. It has been suggested to use 5 grains of metaphenylenediamine to 5 oz. of water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. This is to be applied followed by a solution of sodium nitrite, 4 grains to the oz. Phenenylenediamine solutions are certainly effectual hair-dyes, but they are very risky. They cause irritation, and have given rise to dermatitis. A good brown stain is given by a solution of 40 grains of amidol and 60 grains of sodium sulphite in 1 oz. of 10-per-cent. alcohol.

H. B. (144/16).—FLEA PEST.—Besides dusting insect-powder (best quality) in all woollen goods in the house, the kitchen should be fumigated by yourself with potassium cyanide and dilute sulphuric acid. This had better be done on a selected evening, and all food and liquids should be removed from the room. After two or three hours' exposure open the windows from the outside and thoroughly ventilate the room. The clothing of all individuals who have been in the kitchen should be removed the same day and sterilised by the local authorities. It is a big job you are facing, and it would be better that you should hand it over to the sanitary authorities. You may do as you suggest regarding your own back shop if the hydrocyanic vapour will not spoil the goods.

HERBS (144/31).—CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS OF FRESH HERBS. If you do not want to use alcohol or chloroform to preserve these, your best plan is to pour them, while hot, into recently sterilised 8-oz. bottles into each of which 3 drops of formalin has been placed. The infusions should have been boiled for at least ten minutes after filtration. Fill each bottle up to the neck, plug the neck with scorched cotton-wool, and tie over with wet parchment-paper. Keep in a cool cellar.

Timon.—(1) ENAMELLED-LETTER CEMENT is white-lead, so that the only way to remove it is to soak with oil of turpentine and scrape off with a blunt knife. Patience is essential. (2) The BLEACHING-LIQUID to which you refer is a solution of a hypochlorite—soda as far as we are aware, which seems to be confirmed by the fact that you could get no base by taking it through the chart. The solution is made by saturating water with chlorinated lime and adding sufficient solution of sodium sulphate, alum, or magnesium sulphate to precipitate the lime.

Listerine (146/67).—NASAL SOLUTION.—Your specimen contains menthol, thymol, eucalyptol, borax, boric acid, and a little sodium chloride. Liq. thymolis co., B.F., will give you a basis to work on. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Ed. vi., p. 684.

Baron (146/40).—GINGER-WINE.—Have you not a copy of "Pharmaceutical Formulas"? Formulæ for the wine and essences are given in it.

F. R. F. (121/58).—CONSUMPTION-CURE.—The active constituent of mixture I. is potassium bromide, the solution being sweetened with glycerin and coloured with cochineal. The constituents of mixture II. are purely vegetable, but without alkaloidal or other definite substances to get hold of, so that we cannot identify the source of this part of the remedy, and this is probably the secret part of the "cure."

Peter Olevum (137/60).—(1) DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN DOGS.—In the case of an English terrier give 20 minims of the following mixture in capsules morning and evening for three days:

Hydrarg. biniodidi	...	...	gr. j.
Ætheris	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Solve et adde—			
Ol. menthæ pip.	...	...	℥v.
Ol. ricini ad	...	...	3 <i>ij.</i>

M.

Follow this up with the following TONIC PILLS:

Acidi arseniosi	...	...	gr. ij.
Ext. nucis vomicæ	...	...	gr. viij.
Pulv. piper. nig.	...	...	5 <i>ss.</i>
Pil. ferri	...	...	5 <i>ss.</i>

Fiat massa et divide in pilulas ana gr. vj.

One pill to be given thrice daily.

(2) CARD SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.—The following work describes a system which may suit your purpose although it involves the use of a particular system: "The Science of Loose-leaf Bookkeeping," by C. A. Sweetland (pp. 239, 5½×7½, 7*s.* 6*d.* net), obtainable from Unwin Bros., 15 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. It includes wholesale and retail bookkeeping and special books and indexing.

P. S. O. (138/18).—HOOF-DRESSING.—Your sample is represented substantially by the following formula:

Ol. morrhue	...	...	3 <i>iv.</i>
Resinæ flav.	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Ol. succini	...	...	℥xv.

Melt the resin and gradually add the oil to it, stirring as it cools; add the oil of amber before it sets.

The cod-liver oil used may be old, and the quantity adjusted to give the desired consistency.

Lard (141/28).—BENZOATED LARD FROM TINCTURE.—The only official formula for this is that of the French Codex, which orders 5 parts of tincture (1 in 5) to 1,000 of prepared lard. An ounce of tr. benzoïn. simp., B.P.C. (1 in 10), will theoretically benzoate about 3½ oz. of lard. The following benzoating-preparation was suggested in the "American Journal of Pharmacy" eight years ago:

Dissolve 20 grams of benzoïn in 40 c.c. of ether by shaking occasionally in the course of twelve hours, filter, and add to the filtrate 10 grams of castor oil. Evaporate the ether, and use the residue (made up to 15 grams with castor oil if necessary) to mix with lard in official proportions.

This means that the above quantity is just about sufficient for 1½ lb. of prepared lard, or 1 part to 50 parts. For non-official purposes 10 minims of 1-in-5 tincture to the ounce of the lard is sometimes used.

Dunalba (142/17).—WALNUT-STAINS ON SKIN.—Dip into 1-in-20 solution of oxalic acid, then into chlorinated-lime solution of the same strength.

B. L. R. (143/25).—WATERPROOF TICKET-WRITING INKS.—Ligate the pigments with half their weight of linseed oil and add sandarac (1) and amyl acetate (6) varnish in these proportions to 1 of pigment.

Omega (144/19).—WORM-KILLER.—Our correspondent sends us a sample of a peculiar compound which is used by mixing with a large quantity of water—how much "Omega" does not say. On analysis we find that the essential ingredient of this is either saponin or extract of quillaia. It is mixed with ground peaty material and contains the usual potash salts found in peat. The use of saponin in this way is protected by a patent.

D. A. T. (145/26).—POWDER FOR FARCY IN HORSES.—The following formula reproduces your sample:

Cupri sulphatis	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Potassii nitrat	...	...	3 <i>ij.</i>
Ferri oxidi rubri	...	...	3 <i>iv.</i>

M.

You have not told us how the powder is used. That is an essential particular which should never be omitted with queries of this character.

Canine (145/57).—DENTAL LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.—In *C. & D.*, March 3, 1906, p. 359, and correspondence pages in the issues of August 4 and 11. Cocaine and eucaine remain the safest anesthetics, and are now combined sometimes with a preparation of the suprarenal gland to minimise bleeding. In all cases dentists are usually prepared for a patient collapsing, there being idiosyncrasies in this regard.

WIDOW, experienced in Botanical and Mixed Druggist's and Chemist's business, seeks position as Housekeeper (to assist in business) to gentleman. 155/16, Office of this Paper.

MINOR and Hall qualifications; Manager or Assistant; outdoors; abstainer; Photography; Optician; disengaged October 11. Arthur W. Bayley, 37 Buckingham Road, Brighton.

DISPENSER, qualified, desires post, immediately; Locum or permanency; experienced in private and hospital work; certificated Masseuso. Miss Mildred Marley, St. Issy, Cornwall.

QUALIFIED Manager or Assistant; 32; 14 years' varied London and provincial experience; excellent references; abstainer; disengaged. Roberts, 62 Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth.

UNQUALIFIED (23) requires situation in Edinburgh; like to attend evening classes; good experience; Photography; end September. Dickinson, 50 Gray Street, Broughty Ferry.

IMPROVER, Chemist's son (16), seeks comfortable indoor situation for about 2 years; well educated; only slight knowledge of Retail; no premium. "P." (158/20), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED (23), 5 ft. 8 in., experienced, seeks twelve months' engagement; North preferred; outdoors and moderate hours essential; disengaged. "Formic," 50 Murray Street, Holgate, York.

ASSISTANT, qualified (25), fully experienced high-class Retail and Dispensing, West End, provincial, with excellent references, desires engagement in Norwich district. 158/38, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant; unqualified; 27; disengaged 20th; London experience; quick and accurate Dispenser; attractive window-dresser; Photography. Nicholson, 105 High Street, Staines.

ADVERTISER, 37, married, having just disposed of his business, seeks engagement as Manager or Senior, with a view to succession; good country town preferred. "Statim" (156/4), Office of this Paper.

OPTICIAN, qualified Chemist, excellent London and provincial experience, knowledge of Photographic trade and good Prescriber, requires situation as Manager. Apply, 161/02, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER seeks permanency; good all-round General experience; could manage Photographic department of Store, or would be willing to work in Wholesale. "Baltic" (155/21), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT seeks appointment; permanency or Locum; managerial experience; 5 years present situation; excellent references; disengaged October 8. "Erythrol," 4 Somerset Place, Stoke Devonport.

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks situation to relieve elderly gentleman, as managing partner or to manage branch (with view to succession); good Prescriber; references. "Major" (156/19), Office of this Paper.

CONTINENT or Colonies.—Qualified; fluent French; as Manager or Senior; excellent references; Photography; Mineral-water manufacture; international pharmacy. "Rostherne" (157/31), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; married; 37; all-round experience; good references; permanency or ultimate succession on easy terms; country town preferred. "Radix," 2 Orchard Villas, Malvern Link.

CHEMIST, qualified (29), requires situation as Manager; good appearance and address; first-class London and provincial experience; qualified Optician and knowledge of Photography. Apply, 161/2, Office of this Paper.

SENIOR medical student (24), height 6 ft., professional appearance, experienced Extractor, Prescriber, Dispenser, highest credentials, requires Assistantship; town or country. "Medico," 24 Buokland Road, Leyton, E.

LADY Dispenser to institution or doctor; Apothecaries' Hall certificate; secretarial work if necessary; good writer; had experience in large Dispensary; excellent testimonials; age 25. Apply, 154/9, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, disengaged September 10, elderly, London and Country experience, good references, wants permanent engagement for neglected business or Country Branch, with a view to succession. "Chemist," 318 High Street North, East Ham, E.

NEWCASTLE (within 40 miles of).—Qualified Chemist (30) seeks appointment in North as Manager of drug-stores, Head of Dispensing Department, or any position of trust; first-class and varied experience; highest references; Extractor. 156/35, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, competent by 20 years' experience both town and country, 12 years present post, anxious to go abroad, is now open for an appointment as Manager or Traveller; Australia or Canada preferred; excellent references. Apply, 157/29, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT, experienced Assistant; outdoors; London preferred; good intelligent Counterman and Salesman, Dispenser, Prescriber; well up, all round, in modern Retail; punctual, industrious, trustworthy; tall; references. "Statim," 6 Hawthorne Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

WHOLESALE.

LABORATORY situation wanted; 5 years' experience. 153/5, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE; 10 years' all-round experience; 5½ years in Wholesale; aged 27. 159/3, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man (23) desires position in good Wholesale house; 7 years' good experience. 156/11, Office of this Paper.

OCTOBER (disengaged); 34; experienced; references; permanency. "Spes," 82 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N.

TRAVELLER; Wholesale and Retail experience; young, energetic; undeniable references; modest salary. 158/19, Office of this Paper.

AS Representative, or to introduce Speciality; London; good experience and connection. Terms, &c., 156/21, Office of this Paper.

WET, Dry, or Despatch; 9½ years' experience; any capacity; able to control; aged 24; active and intelligent. Bone, Riley Road, Enfield Highway.

CHEMIST desires to represent Wholesale Druggists or Sundriesmen; South and East preferred; 10 years' Retail. "J. S. B.," 38 Chasefield Road, Tooting, S.W.

TRAVELLER; Drugs, Sundries, Perfumery; first-class connection; 14 years' travelling, South and West England, Midlands, Wales; references. Furnivall, 97 Claude Road, Cardiff.

AGENCY for a good House wanted; smart lines and novelties in 1d., 2d., or 3d. packed and carded goods. Send full particulars as to price, style, and terms, 156/17, Office of this Paper.

MINOR man, with highest class London and Provincial Retail experience, seeks position with a Wholesale house in London, with view to permanency; not travelling. "Wholesale" (160/29), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, young gentleman who has had long and varied experience of the Drug trade, seeks representation of good house; Drugs, Sundries, Specials; connection in Ireland. 155/23, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN requires sit. as Representative for Who. Sundries and Packers; knows North and S.W. of England, also Ireland; sound references; smart and up-to-date. Reply, "F. E. R." (158/18), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Advertiser, having good connection with Chemists, Stores, and Doctors, wishes to Represent a first-class firm, or would take up a paying side-line. "Z. A." (160/32), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (21) desires situation in Wholesale house; 6 years' experience, including 2 years' wet and dry cutters, 3 years' laboratory, and one year tablet manufacturing. "Cinchona" (154/8), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (31), South African connection, desires to represent one or more English houses; Drugs, Sundries, Instruments, Soda-water Materials, or Speciality; highest testimonials, English and Colonial. 156/26, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with sound knowledge Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Sundries, and connection in Wales, etc., seeks engagement; well acquainted with the requirements of the medical profession; energetic; desirous of a permanency. Apply, 157/37, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemists in India, China, Japan, Australasia, and London.—Young man of 22, bachelor, with college education, and a good knowledge of Pharmaceutics, now employed by manufacturing chemist in Vienna, wants a good position abroad. 153/28, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (46), who has just disposed of his business, and who possesses exceptional experience in all branches of the trade, desires position as Representative; tactful, energetic, and of good appearance and address; would arrange for small salary and commission; highest references. "H. M." (152/14), Office of this Paper.

College Notes.

NORTHAMPTON INSTITUTE.—Owing to the increasing work of the institute the governing body have for the coming session taken the rooms of the British Horological Institute in Northampton Square, where the Technical Optics Department will be placed. The rooms vacated have been fitted up for electrical engineering and allied subjects. The evening courses at the institute begin on September 24, and the day courses on October 1. The new syllabus is ready and can be obtained on application to the Principal, Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

GLASGOW COLLEGE OF OPTICS.—Mr. John Lothian, Ph.C., and Mr. Thomas S. Baird, F.S.M.C., etc., have instituted a course of instruction in optics at Blythswood Chambers, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow. The lectures will open on Friday evening, October 5. The work has been arranged to suit the examinations of the British Optical Association and the Spectacle-makers' Company. Mr. Lothian will deliver twelve lectures on light and physical optics, and Mr. Baird twelve on applied visual and physiologic optics, including the anatomy of the eye and the theory and practice of sight-testing. Individual instruction will be given in the methods of refraction or sight-testing. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Peter Fenton, at the above address.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

- Muter's South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.
- Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.
- London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
- Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Ltd., Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.
- Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.
- Birmingham and Midland College, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.
- Glasgow School of Pharmacy, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
- West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
- Scottish Optical College, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Reviews.

E. Merck's Annual Reports. Vol. XIX. 1905. Pp. 260.

THIS "report on the advancements of pharmaceutical chemistry and therapeutics" is to those who are fortunate in possessing the series one of the most useful reference-works. It particularly appeals to workers in chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics, for it gives historical notes on the origins of remedies and of researches upon them, either chemical or clinical. In the present report 226 pages are devoted to notes on the work recorded in regard to a very large number of remedies during 1905, and our apology for not entering into detail regarding the notes must be the fact that the names of the journals which have been searched in compiling the notes occupy nearly seven pages of the book, while the names of the authors fill twenty-one columns. The notes are thoroughly catholic, and are written without advertisement of E. Merck's preparations: the "Report" is, in fact, a scientific publication of the highest merit. It is sent free to medical men and pharmacists on application to E. Merck's office, 16 Jewry Street, London, E.C.

Ticket-writing Competition.

WE offer two guineas in prizes for the best examples of window-tickets or showcards produced by our subscribers or their assistants. The specimens should be sent to us under cover, and each should bear on the back the name and address of the person who has executed it, and be accompanied by notes of the manner in which the ticket or card is produced. The competition will be open during this month.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE DRUGGISTS OF AMERICA are more and more inclined to insist that patent-medicine proprietors adopt the direct-contract and serial-numbering method of distributing their goods. At least a dozen State associations, meeting in annual session during the past few weeks, have passed strong resolutions on this subject.

A PEPPERMINT FAIR.—The festival of "the Onion King and the Peppermint Queen" was celebrated recently at the village of Wolf Lake, in Northern Indiana, in the centre of the famous onion and mint growing district. About 3,000 persons were present at the festival, which took shape as a street fair, with no limit to merry-making.

THE AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., including the whole country within its scope, is about ready for definite launching, and in the meantime the pharmacists of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are seriously considering the formation of a co-operative insurance company of their own. Ohio has such a company, and so has North Dakota.

A PHARMACY SCHOLARSHIP.—Occasionally a wealthy man in the American drug-trade, dying, will leave a bequest for some pharmaceutical school, but not often enough. Mr. Edward T. Dobbins, Vice-President of John Wyeth & Brother, of Philadelphia, who recently died, left \$2,500 for the maintenance of a scholarship in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. This example ought to be generally followed.

THE LIME-WATER PROBLEM.—Specimens of lime-water were recently collected by the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy in a hundred drug-stores in Philadelphia, complaints having been made that the substance was often of improper character. It is stated that the findings were in many instances of such a nature as to corroborate the charges. Some little anxiety has been aroused by the investigation, and it is probable that the Philadelphia druggists will hereafter look more closely into the character of their lime-water.

THE N.A.R.D. is making great preparations for its annual meeting in Atlanta on October 1. Probably 1,500 delegates will be in attendance. Special trains will run from such cities as St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. The New York and New England delegates will travel by water on a chartered boat from New York, going from the seaport city of Savannah to Atlanta by rail. The "drug-trust" action inaugurated by the National Government is still dragging its slow course through the courts, but it seems to have no effect upon the purposes and ambitions of the N.A.R.D.

PROFESSOR JAMES H. BEAL, President last year of the American Pharmaceutical Association and dean of the Scio College of Pharmacy in Ohio, is being urged by his friends to become a candidate for the position of Food and Drug Commissioner of the State of Ohio. The pharmacists of the State have been troubled in times past by what they have considered the impracticable rulings of the Commissioner, and they now desire to have a member of their own craft administering the law. Professor Beal has had considerable experience in acting as a chemist for the State Pure Food and Drug Department, and he is well qualified to fill the position.

THE PROCTER MEMORIAL.—Professor Henry Kraemer, the well-known pharmaceutical botanist and teacher of Philadelphia, is making strong efforts to work up the Procter monument fund. Five-dollar and ten-dollar contributions are coming in with gratifying frequency, and recently Dr. Kraemer received the following letter from Dr. John Attfield: "Infirmities of age will prevent me attending the approaching meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, but by letter I can and do beg the Wm. Procter, jun., Memorial Fund Committee to accept a small contribution from me towards the cost of the bronze monument commemorative of my dear old friend and of his work for scientific, educational, and literary pharmacy. I enclose a money-order for twenty-five dollars."

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE WHOOPING-COUGH MICROBE.—Dr. Gengou, of the Belgian Royal Medical Academy, reports the discovery of the whooping-cough microbe. It is said to resemble Pfeiffer's influenza microbe, which at one time was considered by Drs. Jochmann and Krauss to be the real microbe of whooping-cough. Vaccination experiments with the new microbe are being tried.

A SUCCESSFUL OBJECTION.—The proposal to transfer pharmacy concessions in Bavaria without consideration of goodwill has raised such an agitation in pharmaceutical circles that the Government have abandoned the idea. The proposed new regulations having that object in view have been dropped, and the new concessionaire will, as in the past, be required to pay to the executors of the deceased proprietors a fair amount for goodwill calculated on the value of the business.

THE SWISS PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE held its last full meeting in July, and came to some decisions regarding the new Pharmacopœia which are of more general interest. Ichthyol will be struck off, because the Committee is of opinion that this preparation is of such fluctuating composition that a sharp identification will be impossible. For the same reason ichthargan will not be included. The following are also to be deleted: Aqua fontana, cerium oxalicum, pil. hyoscyami co., and sirupus terebinthinæ. A request from a Berne pharmacist for re-insertion of strontium bromatum was declined, as well as requests for the insertion of herb. polygalæ and kalium aceticum. In addition to adeps lanæ and adeps lanæ c. aqua, another article, adeps lanæ c. oleo, is to be inserted. A petition for appointing a permanent Pharmacopœia Committee is to be sent to the Federal Council.

THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS which has been sitting at The Hague held its final meeting on September 8. The most important questions discussed were the penetration of tuberculosis into the organs of the body and the compulsory declaration of the disease. Dr. Calmette, of the Lille Pasteur Institute, stated that he had

proved experimentally that the disease is introduced by the digestive organs, and confuted the theory of Drs. Flugge (of Breslau) and Spronck (of Utrecht) that it is introduced by respiration. Professor Von Schroetter (Vienna) and the Swedish delegate proposed the compulsory declaration of cases. Drs. Heron (of London) and Savoie (of Paris) combated the proposal as impracticable; but after a warm debate the resolution was passed that it is "useful, and has been found practicable in some countries," and that deaths and infectious cases should be so declared. Sanatorium-construction was fully discussed. Professor Behring's eagerly-expected communication caused disappointment and raised criticism on account of its mysterious and unsatisfactory nature. Foundation of dispensaries and their closer relation with sanatoria were advocated as powerful means of collaboration between medical men and the public. The next Congress will be held in Stockholm or Vienna.

New Books.

Hoare, E. W. *Manual of Veterinary Therapeutics and Pharmacology*. 2nd edit. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 806. 15s. net. (Baillière.)

How to Do More Business. Pp. 184. 1s. net. (Guilbert Pitman, 85 Fleet Street, E.C.) [This is "System" for the clerk and business man. It includes, besides notes on office-work, ideas on card-indexing, filing-devices, duplicating-methods, advertisement-writing, County Court matters, style in business communications, and mail-order business. It is a good shilling's-worth of good ideas useful to those who are not in touch with go-ahead office methods.]

Kirkby, William. *Practical Prescribing and Dispensing. For Medical Students*. 2nd ed. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 194. 5s. net. (Sherratt & Hughes, Manchester.) [The first edition of this University of Manchester publication was issued in 1904, and comprised 176 pages. The new edition results from demand rather than from material change in the book, for although the second edition is eighteen pages larger than the first, the only substantial addition is four pages on solubilities. Leading of the text accounts for the expansion of the book. The author has introduced metric equivalents to apothecaries' weights and measures where necessary, as well as Celsius equivalents of Fahrenheit degrees.]

CAPSULOID FIRE !

Notwithstanding the fire which occurred at our premises on Wednesday, Sept. 12, and the water which came down on us,

WE HAVE FILLED EVERY ORDER FOR CAPSULOIDS AND TABLONES,

both on the day of the fire and since. Fortunately we had a good stock elsewhere. All orders will continue to be filled as usual.

THE CAPSULOID CO., LIMITED,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—100 Bangers Ordinary, 26s. 3d.; 100 Camwal Ordinary, 5s. 10½d.; 75 Preference, 14s. 4½d.; 100 Idris "A" Preference, 22s. 3d.; 7 Ordinary, 29s. 6d.; 250 Mellins Preference, 21s. 6d.; 150 Mazawattee Ordinary, 10s.; 25 Evans Lescher Preference £5 8s. 9d.; 20 R. White & Sons Preference, 45s.; 100 A. J. White Preference, 11s.

WANTED (subject).—100 Idris "A" Ordinary, 28s. 3d.; 100 "A" Preference, 21s. 3d.; £200 Debenture 24 per cent.; 100 Camwal Preference, 13s. 1½d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—Five ft. mahogany screen and counter (second-hand), shaped and bevelled centre mirror plate shelves and mirrors to top side cases, special £6; glass window-stand, with 3 4-ft. shelves, standards and brackets complete, 40s.; price list of Chemists' fittings sent on application: **AYRTON-GRAHAM, LTD.**, 57 PARR STREET, LIVERPOOL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. **Ruddock & Co.**, Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

EXTRAORDINARY bargain in second-hand shop-fittings, ready for immediate use; 10 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving counter, 6 ft. dispensing-screen, bevelled mirror in centre and counter with sponge-case under, 12 ft. run of drawers, glass labels, and shelving over, with mirror cupboard in centre; 5 ft. bent plate-glass counter case, window enclosure 12 ft. long, could easily be shortened, fitted inside with 2 sets of shaped plate-glass shelves; £40 the lot for immediate sale.

P. JOSEPHS & SON, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' SECOND-HAND SHOP-FIXTURES.—Ranges of drawers, counters, dispensing-screens, wall and show cases, shop-rounds, and all requisites for Chemists; extensive stock; low prices; competent men sent anywhere; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS**, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, LIVERPOOL.

THE LAST LOT.—A real good bargain of ivory tooth combs for Chemists; sold already 170 gross in ½ and 1 gross lots with satisfaction; don't miss this chance; a manufacturer's bankrupt stock of real elephant's tusk ivory tooth combs, guaranteed genuine grained ivory, all perfect, sell well at 1s. each, usual price about 8s. per doz., my price 2s. per doz., 2 doz. 3s. 6d., 3 doz. 5s., 6 doz. 9s. 6d., 18s. per gross; you can have sample doz. sent post free on receipt of P.O., cheque, or stamps for 2s. **J. Ginsberg**, Importer of Rubber Sundries, 105 Stoke Newington Road, London, N. Established 1885.

OPTICAL TUITION, covering syllabus of the S.M.C. Examinations, by correspondence; course continues till you pass, providing the questions constituting the course are regularly answered. Apply, **W. J. Wright, F.I.O.**, 51 Charlwood Street, Westminster, S.W.

MCQUEEN'S System of Accounts for Chemists; fourth edition; everything is covered from wholesale invoice to trading account, balance-sheet, &c.; if you desire accounts on a footing equal to your professional skill, success is guaranteed, however elementary knowledge of bookkeeping may be. Particulars free, **McQueen & Sons**, Moat Road, Leicester.

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BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

WHAT offers, Newth, Ince, Green's "Botany," new? **STANLEY**, 63 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

TWO doz. 2s. 6d. "Key" eyeglasses, few spectacles; half-price or offer. 160/23, Office of this Paper.

PAIR Hughes' best "Pamphengos" oil-lanterns, in case, with dissolvers and sundries, £5; combination lantern and cinematograph, with lenses, condenser, case, films, &c., £5. **WIGGIN**, Chemist, Ipswich.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

TWO doz. each 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Ferroleum, half face-value, whole or part, carriage paid. **HUNT**, Chemist, Reading.

OVERSTOCKED.—Mirella gold enamel, 1s. size 7s. 3d. doz., 6d. size 3s. 3d. doz. **STANLEY SMITH**, Chemist, Truro.

GET ready for winter trade!—Practical well-tried recipes for congh-mixture, children's ditto, Chlorodyne, Embrocation, Glycerine, and Cucumber, and 95 others all equally useful; 2s. 6d. the lot, post free. **LEE**, Chemist, Teddington.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See above.

S. F. GOSS, LTD., 40 fully paid shares and 20 £5 paid, for sale; no reasonable offer refused. 142/29, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

A 95a National cash-register, nearly new, 4 drawers, ticket-printer; cost £100, price £75. 158/20, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, 2 swan-neck carbors, 8 gals., cut-glass stoppers, 46 in., mahogany stands; also 5 1-gal. pear-shaped, plain stoppers; highest offers taken. "F. C. S." 147/14, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERMAL bath cabinet, cost £2 10s.; offer. 154/01, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL battery, complete with electrodes, new, cost £3; offers. 156/29, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL forceps, plated set, in mahogany case, £2 10s. **LITTLER**, Chemist, Chesterton, Staffs.

HUNDRED platinum pin teeth, Ash's and Semale's, 50s. per hundred. "W. H. H." (157/4), Office of this Paper.

SEVENTY gross powder-hooks; splendid selling line; 18s. per gross, sample for two stamps. **ANGUS**, Chemist, Lancaster.

DENTAL engines (two); cost £5; sell £3 15s.; never been used; boxing 1s. **H. GRANDISON**, 14 Rona Road, London, N.W.

THIRTY pairs of tooth-forceps, 1s. a pair; 7 dental keys, 1s. each; also 2 doz. 40-oz. shop-rounds. **BENNETT**, 315 Edgware Road.

DEAN'S Koh-i-Noor vapour-bath cabinet, complete in new condition, almost new, cost £3 10s.; first reasonable offer. **LOHOAR**, Chemist, Low Waters, Hamilton.

1 gross 1s. boxes Levador gold enamel, with gilt figures free, 18 doz. Hall's 1d. Glossy Starch; Maw's No. 16 cast-iron mortar; 1 doz. 6d. and 1s. Chelline food; what offers? Must sell. **FITTON**, Chemist, Hertford.

WANTED.

CHECK till, any make, good working order guaranteed. 159/4, Office of this Paper.

SMALL trial case optical, from about 6.0 down. **TAYLOR**, Chemist, Aughtnacloy, Tyrone.

MINOR hooks, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. **GOWER**, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

BRITISH Pharmacopœia, 1898; text-hooks for Minor; cheap. 160/35, Office of this Paper.

SMART dispensing-screen, large, modern, and in good condition. **HARTLEY**, Chemists, Nelson.

A FEW Idris "A" Preference shares. State lowest price to "ALPHA" (157/1), Office of this Paper.

WINDOW-FITTINGS, scales, shop rounds, and ntensils. **POWELL**, 70 Borough Road, Middlesbrough.

MICROSCOPE for Minor and Major work. Price and fullest particulars to 159/2, Office of this Paper.

CLOCKWORK device for rotating tickets in shop-window. **SMITH**, 24 Orde Hall Street, Queen's Square, W.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS required; glass-fronted 12-ft. counter, bottles, wall case 12 ft. Address, "FITTINGS," 95 Uxbridge Road, Ealing.

THE following up-to-date books: Newth's "Inorganic Chemistry" (Theory); Jarmain's "Inorganic Chemistry" (Practical); Perkin & Kipping's "Organic Chemistry"; Turpin's "Organic Chemistry" (Elementary); Lowson's "Botany and Farmer's "Botany"; Lucas's "Pharmacy"; White & Humphrey's "Pharmacopœia"; "British Pharmacopœia"; Southall's "Materia Medica" and "Key to College Specimens"; Bennett's "Prescription Reading." "E. M.," 8 Aden Terrace, Stoke Newington, N.